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[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

Thoughts upon Hay Culture, and the Feeding of Stock.

I have been in the field to-day noticing the young clover—the second crop. It is August the 6th, and most of the heads are in blossom. The crop is as heavy as the first, cut the middle of June; this on account of the moist, cool weather. But, it was much the same last year (in a drouth). The soil good, mellow and rich, and mellow and rich deep down, giving a chance for the roots: it is made soil, formed by the creek. On a knoll, however, the same thing is to be seen. This is yellow drift, porous well down, and, though poor, bearing a heavy crop—the second. But it was manured from the barnyard, spread (and carried) in the winter, and plaster applied when the clover was well started.

Here are two good crops, in two cuttings, making the best of hay—the very best—fed to cattle, to horses, to sheep, to tegs and calves—and all prosper highly. The horses work moderately upon this alone, and are in good condition. The calves and tegs grow as they do in summer. The cows give greatly increased portions of milk, and the milk is good—not so good as the grasses proper will make; but better than roots, cabbage, pumpkins and the grains produce, and more of it.

It is a pleasure to feed such hay—to handle it, so fresh, and fragrant, and green: the flowers red—a pale red—not many flowers, because cut so early; but a world of leaves—all leaves it seems.

This is the hay for fodder. We are now speaking from the observation of several years. We have a particular barn, and a more particular stable in view, now while we are writing—David A. Hawn's, of Stark, Herkimer county, N. Y., where this thing is yearly transpiring. Yesterday we met one of the boys.

"Have you cut your large clover yet?" we asked.

"Yes, and got it in."

"How is it?"

"Nice!"

"How did you manage it?"

"We cut it on Monday; put it up the next day, and to-day we drew it in."

This was on Friday, two weeks ago, so that the clover was in cock three days.

"Wasn't it pretty green when you put it up?"

"Yes, it was only wilted. But it cured in the cock; it was coarse, and the air had a chance to get through."

"Wasn't it turned red a little?"

"Not a bit. It was the nicest hay, F—, you ever saw; as green as grass—and such leaves!"

"It was late?"

"Yes, it came late. It is the large kind, and it was very heavy."

Some prefer to cure in the barn; that is, sweat—dry it out on the spread, and then in without resorting to the cock. This is well.—But, then, Mr. H.'s is perfect; and what more is wanted?

Sometimes rain catches Mr. H., and then his hay suffers. We blame him for not having the hay cap. This is security, and is the finest thing in the world for accidental showers.

Mr. H. has thus laid up for winter a crop that it would pay you to go and see, even if you live at a considerable distance. But you must be there to see him feed it—see the hay, and see the cattle, and the eagerness and satisfaction with which they eat it. They are lively and hearty as in summer, and more so: they put on flesh, the milk being lessened.—Their dung is much the same as in summer; and so is their breath. And then the quantities of milk, and the rolls and firkins of butter, both in the fall and in the spring! And no grain fed; sometimes, we believe, a little, when the poorest or last cut hay is used; but nothing when the clover alone is given. His calves share in the clover—and you should see them—common breed, but made uncommon. They grow the year round, and up into cowhood without stopping; then, at two years, they give milk largely.

And even Mr. H. can improve on his stock and his hay: He can secure his crop earlier, particularly the last cut. That is approaching the ripe when he harvests it. A week earlier in beginning his harvest would greatly increase the benefit of his hay and the after-swath which he always lets stand, mowing his fields (Timothy) but once, and thus getting a heavy stand

(of rowan). This, he thinks, is not lost. The larger the rowan the better the crop the next year (without manure): and so we find it. It is these heavy coats that are the thing for Mr. H.'s meadows. They keep the frost and the sharp winds off, and they manure the land. It is a miracle almost to see the effect of such little, such frail blades; but, when they feed the parent stock, they bring new matter from the atmosphere; and here is where the main secret is. To reproduce but itself would form a dense growth, ankle, or half-knee deep; the addition (from the air) would make the crop. It is thus the soil keeps enriching itself, and improving—improving both the crop and the land.

Thus, for eight years, Mr. H. has kept his land in sod with little or no manure, the poorer parts having a little sprinkled over—this from the stables. Every alternate year there is a dressing of plaster. The soil is a yellow drift, with considerable clay.

There are other cases of a similar nature with that of Mr. H. Some of them are doing better, and none of them doing poorly. Sod and green fodder (cut early and cured well), are the best means of improving the land and the pocket of the owner, using clover with the grasses. F. G.

Farmers and their Hired Help.

Probably the difference between farming and almost all other kinds of business is more distinctly marked in the relation existing between the employer and his laborers than in any other way; and while we fully appreciate the kindly relations which grow out of the friendly companionship of isolated residence in the country, and of employment at the same work, we have been sometimes inclined to think that if a shade more, not of superiority, but of authority, were made to mark the difference between the master and the man, farming might become a more systematic and more satisfactory business. In saying this, we would by no means imply an approval of superciliousness of demeanor, of unkind treatment or manner, or of any lessening of the most friendly relations between two classes of people, who generally, except for the simple fact that one is the employer and the other the employed, stand on the same level of education and intelligence. We only mean that no work can be successful that is not systematic. No system can be carried out in which there is not one head, responsible for the working of all subordinates, and for the conforming of all parts to the requirements of the whole.

There is a great deal of humbug in the matter of the giving of orders to farm laborers. The fact exists that the farmer is an employer, and the laborer an employee. He is employed to do certain things, and to do them when and as he is told to. If he fails in this respect, he is, or deserves to be, dismissed from the service. He understands this perfectly well, and so does the farmer, and it is simple nonsense to convey orders in the honied phrases—"Suppose you feed the oxen," or "You may hoe corn awhile to-day, if you have a mind to." If it is the man's business to feed the oxen, it is the man's business to tell him to do so; and, it being perfectly well understood that the corn is to be hoed, and hoed according to orders, there is no sense in seeming to leave it to the discretion of the workman.—An order to do a given piece of work is just as much an order when put in one form of words as when put in any other; and in our view, it implies a lack of good sense on the part of the laborer to suppose that he is not willing to be told in plain terms—"To-day you will hoe the corn," or, "It is time to feed the oxen." If

Gen. Grant had replied to Sheridan's famous communication by saying, "You may push things, if you have a mind to," much of the force and formal authority of his simple "Push things!" would have been lost.

Most of our American farm hands have been American soldiers, and they have become thoroughly used to being told what they are to do in plain English; and we know from our own experience that they would still prefer, in their more peaceful occupation, to have all of their directions couched in unmistakable, though by no means discourteous, language. It may be thought that this is a small matter to write an article about, but it is not. The manner in which authority is exercised over subordinates is an infallible indication of its value and effect; and the quiet determination which induces a farmer to tell his men in a manly and straightforward way what they are to do, indicates by no means that he considers himself better than they are, but that his work is being carried on according to an established plan, and that his plan will be executed with that promptness and dispatch which are indispensable to success in any walk of life, whether in the army, in the work-shop, or on the farm. Men who are worth having will prefer to have their instructions given to them in a definite form, as instructions, and not as hints; and the most successful farmer, other things being equal, will be the one who, in this respect, adopts the course that we have indicated.—*American Agriculturist.*

Plank Walls for Cottages.

In localities where lumber is plenty and saw-mills conveniently near, the strongest, most weather-tight walls, as well as those most easy of construction, are formed of plank of any thickness, and three and four inches wide, laid alternately on their sides, every other plank to project on the inside, and all to be flush on the outside. Thus the projecting courses on the inside will serve to hold the plastering, and the expense of lathing will be saved. The object of the two breadths of plank, namely, three inches and four inches, will be easily understood. In the sawing up of twelve-inch plank for this purpose, one will require three cuts and another but two, and so on alternately, until all the material for the walls is prepared.

The work of construction is so very simple that any man, with a boy's help, can put up a neat, tidy, comfortable shell of a small cottage in a very short time. The plank, say two inches thick, can be handled with the greatest ease, being comparatively light. At the quoins or corners they must lap each other at every second course, and these quoins must be well secured together with two iron spikes, previously dipped in linseed oil. At every fourth course of plank inch augur-holes are to be made, at, say three feet distant from each other, all around the walls, and into these holes oak pins are to be driven; and this operation must be performed so as to break joint all the way up. Where doors and windows occur, the frames will be inserted and the plank cut in accordance.

Partition walls can be made up in the same manner, using only the three inch planks, and projecting them alternately on each side; thus presenting the two surfaces prepared to receive the plastering. It would be advisable to let the planks of partitions into the main walls occasionally, so as to lock the work well and make all permanent.

These walls and partitions, it will be observed,

offer no chance for rats or mice to establish themselves. Three good coats of economic paint, properly sanded, will give to the outside a very neat appearance; and as the planks are laid on their sides, there is nothing to be dreaded from shrinkage.

For those who are fortunately located, as we before stated, with reference to saw-mills and lumber, this offers a means of cottage building of the most desirable description, and that there are hundreds of thousands who will be able to avail themselves of it, the fast filling up bush lands of the United States and Canada will surely attest.

In the construction of such cottage-walls, we would caution the constructor against using any plank which is soppy, or which has any symptom whatever of unsoundness; as, when once set in the walls and driven tightly home, it will speedily generate rot, and infect the whole locality in which it has been foolishly placed. It would be well if, whilst the builder is collecting the various other materials and preparing his foundation, the plank to be used in the wall were set out in the air, and a space left between each two planks to permit of the free action of the seasoning influence of the atmosphere. No timbers are requisite in this mode of construction, as the tightly pinned together courses of plank are equivalent in themselves to solid timber.

The roof might judiciously be a bracketed one, extending at its eaves, say two feet beyond the walls. The brackets to be built in securely among the planks of the walls, which will, of necessity, be cut in requisite lengths for that purpose. Thus no entrance will be left for the weather between the wall top and the roof, and no further finish to the eaves will be required, save that presented by neatly planned and chamfered brackets.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

Sympathy Between Men and Animals.

There is a sympathetical relation existing between men and animals which is not sufficiently understood or studied by farmers and those who have the care and training of domestic animals. That there is a controlling power which man has over the lower orders of the animal kingdom, is manifest to all. It is the decree of the great Creator that man should have dominion over the beasts of the field, the fowls of the air, and the fishes of the sea. There is naturally placed upon all animals the fear of man, so that, instinctively, those in a wild state flee from him, or slink away from his presence. There is a power in the eye of man, when fixed steadily, which causes even the most fierce and savage beast to quail beneath it. There is a power and majesty in "the human face divine" that exerts a peculiar sympathetical and restraining influence upon every animal. It is the power, glory and majesty, of mind over matter and brute instinct. But, in order that this power may be felt and exerted in its full and legitimate manner, it requires courage and calmness. It is the calmness and fearlessness of the gaze that give the power. As soon as the eye quails through trepidation or fear, the power is gone, the spell is broken, the beast has conquered, and there is danger.

It is not, however, to this power in a general sense, that we would invite attention at this time; but to that influence and power which is exerted over domestic animals by those who have the care of them. A man is constantly exerting a peculiar sympathetical influence over all the various animals with which he has to do—which is being as constantly reflected back in the disposition and character of each individual creature, according to the sagacity, spirit and value of the animal. Some animals, however, are naturally so stolid and spiritless that they are almost worthless, except to supply the market stalls. How often do we see the nature and character of a man reflected back in his horse! A nervous, fidgety, irascible man, will make in a short time a nervous, restless, fractious horse. His horse has caught his temper and disposition, and will make them manifest. While, on the other hand, a calm, dignified, even-tempered man, will soon make his horse like himself—calm, noble, docile and gentle. How manifest is this also in times of danger, when horses become alarmed and frightened—if their drivers are alarmed and terrified, the horses become terrified and unmanageable; while, on the other hand, if their drivers are self-possessed, and speak calmly and soothingly to their alarmed animal, they will soon begin to lose their fear and regain their confidence. We have often seen horses when anything occurred to excite their fear, neighing for their masters; and, if at liberty, running to them for protection, when a few strokes of the hand upon the neck and a few soothing words would quiet all their fear and make them calm and self-possessed.

Horses, as a general thing, can be far more easily controlled by the voice than by the whip, or rein even. They soon learn the tone of their master's voice, and know what is meant by it, and will readily obey that voice, if properly trained, with far less trouble, and certainly with far less pain and suffering than from the use of the whip. Let it here be remembered that it is not harsh, angry words, nor loud oaths and imprecations that does this work of training—but words of calmness, firmness and gentleness. Animals do not like to hear the harsh, grating tones of anger or passion, nor oaths and imprecations of the furious man, any more than men do; and they will soon, under such treatment, become nervous, fiery and vicious. Many a noble horse has had to suffer the most shameful abuse for that which the harsh, angry voice of his master or driver has made him to be.

A man can easily make his cow nervous, fidgety and kicking, by his nervousness and irritability; and oxen will soon become fractious and unmanageable by the use of harsh, angry words and unkind treatment. All animals learn to love those who treat them with kindness. They love the calm, soothing, gentle tones of their master's voice, and readily obey his call. A calm, gentle word, the humming of a tune, a pat or stroke of the hand, will do far more to make a cow, an ox or a horse, gentle and manageable than anything else—for these win their confidence. The man who controls himself on his farm, in his stable and barn, among his

horses, oxen and cows—gains far more every way, in comfort to himself, in safety and security of life and property, and in the yield of dairies, than by following any other course; for he has learned to govern himself, and in governing himself, he has learned the secret of governing and managing his horse, his ox, and his cow—in a word, everything feels the happy influence of a calm and dignified self control.

Who has not marked the difference between the appearance of a stock of cattle and horses kindly managed, and that of a stock differently treated? In the one, the animals were peaceful and happy, and everything appeared in good humor. The cows, quietly chewing their cuds, are all ready with their full quota of milk, in a healthy condition, fit for the dairy; not a foot lifted, and nothing lost from the foaming pails. The horses seem to smile and neigh a welcome to their kind-hearted master; and even the geese and hens join a merry concert. What more inviting scene presents itself at the twilight hour of some beautiful June day than such a farm yard, the very picture of peace and prosperity? While, in the other, everything is in a flurry and tumult, a perfect "hurly burly:" cows and oxen dodging this way and that, afraid of a blow or a kick, while the very hens and geese fly in terror from the loud, angry and boisterous shouts or horrid oaths, with which the whole herd is hurried into the barn-yard. The agitated and trembling cows chew no cud, but yield their heated milk, entirely unfit for the dairy; and, perchance, half is lost by a luckless kick of the foot, to be returned by a slap from the milking stool, only to make the poor, trembling creature, more fearful and uneasy.

How much need is there that our farmers should learn the secret of making their "barn families" peaceful and happy. It is sad to see how many farmers permit their animals to be most shamefully abused by rough men and boys, who should not be allowed to have anything to do with the noble animals God has given for the use and comfort of man. Such men and boys are better qualified for the House of Correction than for the farm. Every man will mould and shape the character and disposition of his domestic animals by his own spirit and temper. As he is, so they will be. If his horse, ox or cow, is vicious and unmanageable, instead of abusing it, let him blame himself, or, rather, regulate his own conduct—govern himself—and thereby learn the secret of governing his creatures.—*California Farmer.*

Needs of England.

The *Mark Lane Express* reports better weather in England, but still not the warm, genial, sunny weather, that is so badly needed by the crops. Besides much cold, wet weather, "during May and June, there were several severe frosty nights." "Since then, with the exception of a very few days, we have had literally no summer heat up to the present time (July 5), and the temperature at night has for weeks stood almost at, if not below, the freezing point. The days, too, have been cold, cloudy and cheerless, and it is a remarkable fact, that on the longest day the thermometer stood at precisely the same point as on the shortest." Of course such weather causes much apprehension of further in-

jury to wheat, especially during the critical time (in England) of flowering. It is said "the sweeping East wind must carry away much of the fertilizing farina, and if so, we must have proportionably light grain."

The *Mark Lane Express* has more than the usual number of reports and accounts of the weather and crops, all of which may be summed up in the opinion given by Messrs. J. & C. Sturge, of Birmingham, "that the coming harvest must be too late and cannot be productive." They also say "the reports of crops in France and Germany are by no means favorable." The *Express* also refers to the disappointment of those that usually form extravagant anticipations of the crops; to the "pertinacious attempts to force down prices in the Mark Lane market" and says "the prospect of a late harvest will call for additional supplies," and that they "cannot look for any large imports from the continent, except from the Mediterranean;" but their "principal source of supplies will probably be the United States."

John and Jonathan.

John has occupied his farm much the longest, consequently has had time to make the most improvements. Jonathan's is more than twenty times the largest farm, and he has done wonders during the short time he has possessed it. John's farm is surrounded by a large "herring brook;" and, as he cannot extend it and his hands are very numerous, he has turned his attention to increasing its productiveness—and has succeeded so far as to have doubled the yield of every crop he grows and is still cultivating and manuring on such systems as to continue increasing year after year. Jonathan goes ahead amazingly; his farm, too, has water all around, or nearly so, and will have it in time on every shore. He has made a road of iron from one side to the other; and, having taken great numbers of John's surplus and dissatisfied workmen, is now about to obtain greater swarms from the opposite side of his farm, which will enable him to keep his land in better condition—for he has been going on just contrary to old man John, having decreased his yields by half, and is still running all the land down to half what it produces when first cropped.

Now, Jonathan is a much more active man than John; pays his help much more liberally; gives them far greater advantages, and assists them to rise in the world as fast again as John's laborers do; therefore, not only John's, but many of his neighbors' servants go over the "herring brook" to Jonathan's farm.

As Jonathan will now soon take into cultivation much of his land which has not yet been robbed of its fertility, it would be good for him, should this meet his eye, to consider that it is time he put a stop to the suicidal practice of taking crops of any kind without adequate returns; and, as, after a while, his farm will all be brought into use, he may, by not reducing the fresh fields which contain so much plant food, keep up the strength to its full pitch of fruitfulness—for he must see how many parts of that portion which has been longest under the plow have become so poor as to require much cost to bring it back to its original fertility. Many of Jonathan's leading men sneer at old John's "piddling" ways, especially with respect to his attaching so much importance to his turnips; but, if they could have witnessed the extraordinary benefits accruing from the use of this fructifying crop, and the increased wealth of the old man in consequence, they would not talk of the fashion of root-growing being a "piddling" one. Jonathan is a rising man, and will be the largest farmer; probably he may grow as much as John and all his neighbors, but he should husband his resources.—*Country Gentleman.*

HORSE NETTLE.*Solanum Carolinense.*

In regard to this pestiferous plant, noticed in this journal of the 24th of July, we have received a very extended communication from Hardin county, Kentucky. It is there spreading with fearful rapidity. So bad was it in some fields "that the binders gave out the second day, and a new set had to be put into the field, their hands and arms were full of the little prickles. Three binders could have bound after the reaper, but, because of this plant, we had to put in six. These plants are growing thickly among the oats and Hungarian grass, so that I cannot understand how stock can eat them. It must be cut down before it seeds. I want more information about it, and how to subdue it."

In that very useful book to the farmer, "American Weeds and Useful Plants," we find the following description and remarks:

"Root, perennial. Stem, one to near two feet high; annual, but firm and almost shrubby; hollow, branching, armed with sharp, spreading prickles. Leaves, four to six inches long; acuminate on the midrib and larger nerves on both sides; clothed with a hirsute, stellate pubescence. Petioles, half an inch to an inch and a half long. Racemes, lateral, opposite to, and often longer than the leaves. Calyx, five-parted; acuminate. Corolla, blueish-white. Berries, one-fourth to one-third of an inch in diameter. Pastures and cultivated grounds—especially in the Southern States. Flowers, July. Fruits, October.

"Observation.—This is an exceedingly pernicious weed, and so tenacious of life that it is almost impossible to get rid of it when once fully introduced. It grows in patches so thickly as to deter stock from feeding among it, and even to monopolize the soil; while its roots gradually extend around and to a great depth. It is a native of the Southern States, but has found its way to several localities in Pennsylvania. The farmers will do well, therefore, to enable themselves to know it when they meet it, and moreover to eradicate it, promptly and effectually, wherever they find it on their premises."

THE LOW TEMPERATURE OF THE SUMMER OF 1869, all through the North-west, suggests, as an inevitable consequence, frosts, if not late in August, at least early in the month of September. "That which August does not bake, September will not roast," should be kept in mind this year by all means. The corn crop is very unusually backward, and as much of it as is not out of the way of the frost by the first of September, will have small chance of maturing. It is not too late now to insure in a measure against the probable failure of the corn crop, by liberal sowings of turnips, and making such other preparations for the anticipated disaster as the circumstances require. How great the failure of the corn crop of 1868 was, we are just now beginning to understand; another failure the bond-holders and the bank men even would feel in the bones, as well as the poor farmer himself.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

The North-Western Wool Growers and Manufacturers' Association, in a meeting at Cincinnati on the 5th, unanimously adopted resolutions to the effect that the present wool tariff was worthy of approval, and opposing any radical change as ill-timed; they also adopted resolutions against the renewal of the Canadian reciprocity treaty.

DAGGER COCKLE BUR.—A hint that might be acted upon to advantage in many of the older States as to noxious weeds, is furnished in the *Willamette Farmer*.

"The street commissioner of Jacksonville gives notice that this noxious weed must be removed from all premises in five days, at the end of which time he will destroy it himself, at the expense of the owners of the property on which it is found. Would it not be well for the street commissioner of Salem to take similar steps for the removal of the pest from Salem?"

A root of clover five feet long has been exhibited at Centreville, Michigan.

A little spirits of ammonia is said to be the best known remedy for bee stings.

The wheat exports from San Francisco for July were 280,000 sacks, valued at \$500,000.

L. J. Thompson, Hillsdale, Michigan, this spring sheared 1,000 pounds of wool from 100 sheep.

Mr. Kilburn, of Worcester county, Mass., raised 2,040 pounds of the blue stem winter wheat, sowed August 27th. He remarked that he had sowed that variety yearly for twenty years, and it had not deteriorated.

Land that is overstocked not only yield less food, but the animals pastured upon them make a less yield in beef or milk than when the stock is in proportion to the capacity for producing food.

After the field has been plowed, the manure should be loaded on wagons and taken direct to the field and spread on the land right from the wagons.

The Dairy.

How to Restore Rancid Butter.

One cannot pick up an exchange but he will see some recipe to sweeten, or restore, rancid butter. Once for all, we have no faith in anything of the kind. Rancid means sour, musty, having a rank smell; and in the case of butter, it means, also, having a very disagreeable taste. In other words, the butter is spoiled.

When you can restore rancid oil (table or olive oil); when you can restore tainted meat; when you can restore the pure saccharine and flavor to decomposing fruit—then you can restore rancid butter. Besides, if you could sweeten rancid butter, it would never pay. So generally is this idea accepted that we never knew a single person that ever tried the expediency of these recommendations. For instance, one is, "to churn rancid butter in sweet milk." Who wants to spoil sweet milk in such an effort? No dairyman or woman that ever we heard of or knew; and fancy, for this reason, no dairywoman ever made poor butter that would turn rancid. Just ask any one if ever her butter turned rancid, and see; or, ask a man this: "Does your wife make good butter?" and see—especially if the good housewife is within hearing distance. We should never dare to ask such questions, unless we were pretty sure of foot, standing in the door with the knob in our hand and a pretty good road to start in the race—for we know we should beat Dexter's time. Why, it is a crime to suspect a woman of making poor butter! But, seriously, there is no need of having any rancid butter at all. It is a disgrace to have it.

BREEDING SHORT HORNS.

J. H. Pickrell, in a communication to the *Prairie Farmer*, makes some practical comments on the breeding of Short Horns that are worth attention. He says: "Breeding Short Horns is like other callings, only a good deal more so.—If there is anything real and not all fancy, the business is bound to succeed, if it gets into suitable hands, as it requires a taste as well as other fixtures for the business.

"Does the stock of the country need improving sufficiently to justify an outlay of a few hundred dollars for a pure bred bull? I think if that question be answered affirmatively, that the other question is solved. Suppose a man has ten or twenty cows, grade them as it may happen, from ordinary up to good—the higher the grade the better, as a thorough-bred bull will always raise the grade of either steers or heifers from them—can he afford to pay the price asked for a fair thorough-bred bull, say from \$200 to \$400? and how much more will his calves cost him than if he breeds them to a common or scrub bull? Put the services of one at \$10 per cow, and the other at \$3, and I suppose one would pay for himself about as soon as the other; for a man need take no more care of the one than the other, for neither will pay unless they get plenty to eat, and we have a difference of \$7 per calf to start with. Now feed with the same amount of feed till three years of age, and you may rest assured that the weight in favor of the high-priced calves will average from two to four hundred pounds per head. Take the lowest weight, two hundred pounds, and if beef only sells for three and a half cents per pound, you have the money back, and all that it sells for above that, will be profit in favor of the bloods; but then you are certain of more price per pound for the good ones, which makes another difference of several dollars in their favor; besides, the chances of selling are always in their favor at the advanced price. Satisfaction in seeing your labor better rewarded is also something.

"If you buy calves you had better pay \$20 per head for a good one, than have a mean one given to you, as you will be the gainer in the end, as the good one will be worth from \$30 to \$50 more than the other at maturity. We find then that there is something real to the buyer of the bull, that he pays him well for his outlay, and we have the foundation to calculate whether the thorough-bred will pay his breeder or producer at that price—from \$200 to \$400. The mothers of calves that sell at that price generally sell at from \$200 to \$300.

"The higher-priced cows, if the money is judiciously laid out, generally bring the highest-priced calves, and they are mostly sold to other breeders, or those who have used a good bull long enough to have high grade cows, and want to still grade up in quality as well as pedigree. At the present price of cows, the first two calves usually pay for her, including her keeping up to that time, the balance for profit and risk. Mr. G. can make his own calculations from the above, as I wish to deal in generalities; I could, however, particularize as I have the figures. I will close by saying that I have the first cow to buy that I don't think paid a profit, and I don't know that I ever sold one that I did not lose my money by parting with her."

[We are very glad to know that some very fine animals of Mr. P's. herd have found their way to Missouri; and we confidently expect to see them reap many premiums at the coming fairs.—*Eds. R. W.*]

Caloric Engines are being much recommended for their safety, economy of fuel and needing no water. They are well adapted for use on the farm for feed crushing, washing and slicing roots, cutting up feed, or fire-wood, and numerous other purposes.

\$500 for the Best Milch Cow.

COL. N. J. COLMAN: I see that the managers of the St. Louis fair offer \$500 as a premium for the best milch cow, tested three days.

This is one of the best moves I know of in all my agricultural life. I plead, through you, with the managers, that a certified statement be made by each owner of the breed of all cows exhibited, with the quantity and the quality given each day, separate and distinct; with the age of cow; number of calves prior to the trial; how long since cow has calved, and the age of calf. Quantity of milk is not a fair test—quantity and quality; age of calf, and whether the calf be the first, or second, or third, &c.—is needed.

This is a great move in the right direction. I have had something to do with fairs ever since they were started in Mississippi, and I know what is needed to have fairs practical and for the greatest good. We want to know the breed that is best for milk; for pork, &c.

I have lost a premium: a fine, large calf, by side of cow, with an immense bag, exhibited as a milch cow. I said then, as I say now, no such calf ever was with a cow a few hours but what it would drain an udder, even if twenty quarts were in it. Such a decision is an injury to fairs. I do plead that this all-important premium be awarded to the best; and every fact given to the public that will inform all for future guidance and good.

Pardon me, please, I have worked for 37 years with all my might for our cause and I am so anxious in this one thing, I must write.

Chatawa, Miss., Aug. 10. M. W. PHILIPS.
Ed. Southern Farmer.

The Poultry Yard.**HEN FEVER OF 1844.**

In the spring of 1844 the hen fever raged in our vicinity to a fearful extent. The staid and healthy farmers, their wives, and even the most respectable maiden ladies in our neighborhood took the epidemic. There was at that time only one known remedy, which was to procure a dozen eggs from Burnham of his famous Ladder or Barrel fowls, and after waiting patiently three weeks for the operation of the first dose, the patient was generally relieved.

Your correspondent, however, was not so fortunate. Having visited a neighbor who had a fine brood of Shanghai chickens, he took the fever in its worst form, rushed home in a frantic condition, sent immediately for thirteen Shanghai eggs, procured and set them the next day. I think no hen ever received more care in sitting than the one on those golden eggs. Fresh water was placed before her each day, and all kinds of food, from buckwheat to roast beef, was on her daily bill of fare. She eventually paid for her care by presenting eleven fine healthy chickens. I assure you my fever did not subside, especially when I sold them at eight weeks old, for the enormous sum of \$20. Elated by this success, I immediately erected coops and continued breeding on a larger scale up to the present time. But I have never been cured or relieved of the fever, and never expect to be, while I receive so much pleasure in the management of my poultry yard.

For the past sixteen years my favorite breed has been the light Brahmas, believing that no breed of fowl are their equals in hardiness, production of eggs, and poultry for the market; and after experimenting the past year with many new varieties, I am still of the opinion that for early market, winter laying and hardiness, they have no superior.

I cannot fairly judge of the merits or demerits of the new French breeds, not having fairly

tested them, as most flocks have been made up by importation, and have not been acclimated. The Creve Cœur I find hardy chickens, maturing at an earlier age than any breed I have ever raised. They are good layers, but subject to disease at maturity, especially the cocks. I have an imported Creve Cœur hen that commenced laying in January, laying her first litter of 96 eggs in 104 days. She has layed constantly since, and is still laying. This is, however, an exceptional case, as I have others that are fair, but not superior layers.

The Houdans, in my judgment, are fair layers, maturing early, are solid, always ready for the pot, hardy when young, but like the Creve Cœurs, are subject to disease at maturity. I do not consider either of these French breeds so hardy in our climate as the Asiatic fowls.

I have often stated that if any breed should supersede the Brahmas for our northern and western climate, it would be some other variety of the Asiatic fowl. I see no breed except the dark Brahma that promises to be their superiors. This is a variety of the Asiatic breed. They are a solid, square-backed, broad-breasted fowl, very hardy, large, with yellow flesh, and promise equality, if not superiority, over the light Brahma. It is, however, very unwise to judge entirely of the merits of any breed of domestic fowls from the experience of one or two parties, as in different situations, under different care, and with different stock, one's experience may be entirely contrary to that of others.—J. S. Ives, Salem, Mass., in *New England Farmer*.

Horse Department.**Inhuman Treatment of Animals.**

It is not humane: First—To work a horse after the skin of any part exposed to pressure is broken. By continuing to use him in this state, the sore increases, the poor animal suffers pain, eventually becomes unfit for work, and thus much more of his labor is lost for want of that kindness which it is both our duty and interest to bestow.

Second—To leave horses that have been driven fast exposed to the cold without cover.—This cruelty is too common. Animals sometimes suffer for hours in this way while their riders are enjoying themselves by a fire within doors, forgetful of the poor creatures who cannot complain. Chills thus produced are the cause of fever and inflammation, the most common diseases of horses.

Third—To overload, or ride on overloaded vehicles.

Fourth—To neglect to keep axles properly oiled or greased.

Fifth—To let your horse hold the weight of a loaded cart, when you can save him by putting a rest under the shafts.

Sixth—To use animals unnecessarily on the Sabbath, which was made as much for them as for you to rest on.

Seventh—To order carriages long before they are wanted, thus compelling both horses and drivers to remain unnecessarily exposed to the weather.

Eighth—To mutilate dogs by cutting their ears and tails, or horses by cutting off their tails, or shaving off the hair which nature has provided for their covering, to lessen the labor of hostlers in grooming them.—*Our Dumb Animals*.

The St. Joseph Herald says that Mr. Bell's "Henry," the winner of the great trotting race at Buffalo, has a half sister at Topeka, Kansas, belonging to Mr. Eastman, who raised both her and Henry. Mr. Eastman has great faith in the filly, and offers to match her next year against any four-year old in the United States for \$1,000, so confident is he of her racing qualities. Eastman has the mother of the horse Henry, and two colts, both of which he believes will be faster than the Buffalo horse, when they obtain their growth.

Dr. McClure, of Philadelphia, a veterinary surgeon who has the care of several hundred horses, informs the *Practical Farmer* that he has never known the following prescription to fail of curing colic in horses: "Aromatic spirits of ammonia, half an ounce; Laudanum, one-and-a-half ounces; mix with one pint of water, and administer. If not relieved, repeat the dose."

Answers to Correspondents.

COL. N. J. COLMAN: I have been reading your valuable "Rural World" with a good deal of interest, particularly the different articles on the subject of cutting timber, &c.

1. It would interest me, and, I think many others of your readers, to know what time you would recommend to cut sprouts off from new land, with the view of killing the stumps, and the manner of doing the same. I find that there is a great diversity of opinion as to the best time here; most recommending spring; but I supposed the best time ordinarily would be August or September.

2. Would also like to know what property it is in grass that causes horses to slaver?

3. Whether it really hurts a horse, and what will stop or prevent it? and whether it is advisable to stop it? It is certainly at least disagreeable.

4. It appears to me that a veterinary column in your paper would be very attractive and useful, it is certainly deplorable that animals are treated when sick with so much ignorance.

C. B. H., Chillicothe, Mo.

ANSWER—1. There are two points in this—time and mode. There is some variation in the season; but, ordinarily, August is the best time. We have found it much better to bruise off the sprouts with a hammer or the head of a hatchet, than to cut them clean off.

2. It is not the grass, but white clover.

3. It certainly induces thirst; it may weaken, and can be checked by using a tablespoonful of nitro in a feed of bran or oats. It may want repeating. Bran alone will often do it.

4. We have now most competent veterinarian advice and department devoted to that subject.

M. E., OLATHA, KANSAS.—The most accessible tile factory we know of, is that of H. M. Thompson, Tayon Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

ANSWER to questions of W. S. B., Mexico, Mo.

1. Your early potatoes had better remain in the ground a while longer, unless there should be frequent showers and very warm weather, when they should be dug to keep from sprouting. Any very dark place above ground, sheltered of course, will do; they should be fully ripe and dug during dry weather.

2. Wheat at \$1 per bushel, is cheaper than flour at present rates, especially if you want the offal.

3. Don't buy on speculation, it will not pay you.

4. Your figures on corn for next spring are entirely too high, it will not reach it, nor near it; there are too many oats in the country, and there will be some corn.

5. At the commencement of the feeding season mill-feed slops is very good for hogs, especially for young ones; worth as much as corn meal for that class. It should be scalded or soured.

6. Its relative value depends upon the price of corn. As to the trouble, we are used to that and take it easy.

ANSWER to D. D. A., Dresden, Mo.

1. The "California Farmer" is published weekly by Warren & Co., 230 Clay Street, San Francisco.

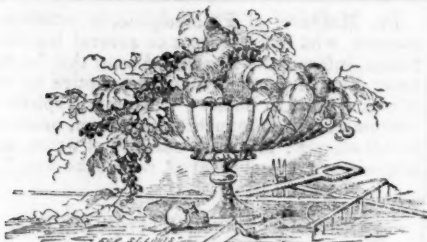
2. Apply to the 3d Assistant Postmaster General.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

FROM CAMERON, Mo.—When we speak of Cameron, and vicinity, we speak of four counties: Cameron being located in the corner of Clinton, DeKalb, Daviess and Caldwell. The farmers are about through harvest and storing away their grain. Wheat is rather a light crop; but the quantity sown will make up the deficiency: so we may consider we have a good crop.—Oats very good; a full crop. Corn from appearances, since the last few rains, is going to make a very fair crop. Potatoes rather a short crop, but the quantity planted will make a heavy crop. Other vegetables are very good.

Fruit is fully up to expectation. Apples are a full crop. Pears an unusual crop, where there was any attention paid them. Peaches a general failure.—Plums are badly injured by the Curculio. Grapes, and other small fruits, are a full crop. Some rot in grapes. Cameron and the surrounding country is improving beyond expectation. We are going to have one of the finest sections of country in the western part of Missouri.

J. T. Z.



HORTICULTURAL.

APPLE ORCHARDS.

In an article on "Apple Raising," in New Hampshire, in our last issue, are some things that we intend to notice.

There are several good points made, and the care shown to be necessary to the preparation of the soil at first, is an item that cannot be too frequently urged. *Half of the future success of the orchard depends upon the preparation of the soil before a single tree is set.* Thorough preparation and careful planting, are quite distinct from mere "finiking" about a tree.

To plant an orchard of seedlings and graft them is slow work; but, to know how to change a variety by grafting, is most valuable.

As to varieties, White Juneating, Early Harvest and Red Astrachan, do well here; Williams, little known; Benoni, so far as tried, satisfactory. Very few of the others are of much value here, becoming, as they do, fall fruit; but, north of the line of this State, they do well. Fameuse, or Snow, has been one of the most early and profuse bearers we have: fruit small; white flesh, tender and good; bears a heavy crop one year and a light one next. It is regarded in the family as the best in the orchard for apple-butter. The Jeneton, Wine Sap, Ben Davis, Michael Henry Pippin, Campfield and Gilpin—do well here, varying in quality of tree and value of fruit.

This is a season of so great abundance in the apple crop that an excellent opportunity will be presented for judging of the merits of the varieties in the several localities.

The simple process of keeping the eyes open in such a season will save many long hours of doubt to the planter of the coming spring. Much more can be learned of what varieties will do in a district by an examination of the adjoining orchards, than the finest theories or closest analogy.

As the culture of the soil is a practical operation, we want those engaged in it to become strict observers and correct recorders of all the facts observed.

If practical men will furnish all the facts, it will become an easy matter for scientific minds to put them in the proper order.

QUINCES.—Orange quince trees when matured often yield about a barrel to a tree, worth from \$8 to \$10 per barrel. It is profitable to cultivate quince trees extensively where the climate is favorable, but they cannot stand a climate where the thermometer falls more than 12 degrees below zero. In Central New York, all the trees were killed years ago by the frost. The trees should be set ten feet apart to produce the best result.—*Whitlock's Exposition.*

HYBRID APPLE.

Capt. James McCord, one of our City Councilmen, has presented us a curiosity in the shape of a hybrid or miscegenated apple, grown in the orchard of Mr. Wm. Wallace, of Platte City. The base, or stem end, is a clearly defined russet, while the apex is an equally well defined green pippin, each occupying about one-half the apple. Notwithstanding the practice of hybridizing fruits is not an uncommon thing, it is very rare that this amalgamation occurs through the ordinary course of nature.—*Republican.*

We have samples of this apple on our table from the same source as the above. The idea of its being a hybrid is a mistake.

The russeted, cracked circle round the stem is the result of the want of proper development by the abrasion of the skin, originally by some mechanical cause accompanied by contraction and fungus.

We have produced, and can on any occasion, in the early stages of the fruit, produce such abnormal manifestations. The wire edge of a knife, a pin, a twig, a Looper worm, a Spiney caterpillar—have all been used to produce it.—It has been caused to assume given forms, as crosses, circles, letters; and into the abrasions we have introduced the scab most effectually.

As to the variety, it is no *green pippin*, but a summer apple of excellent quality. From the imperfect specimen sent, we judge it to be Benoni.

Strawberry Seed; Orchards, &c.

We take the following extracts from the *Journal of Horticulture*:

Sowing Strawberry Seed.—Make a bed of light, rich soil, rake fine and level, and plant the seed in drills one foot apart. Cover the seed with about one-eighth of an inch of soil and water freely.

Seed planted in the summer or fall will come up the next spring. Protect the plants the first year with a covering of leaves. Thin and transplant the second year, so that the plants shall stand one foot apart each way. Some will bear fruit the second summer.

Deep Tillage of Orchards.—The cry is now, "Keep the roots near the surface, where they will get warmth and light and air."

No doubt this is a correct principle, which has been overlooked, and the surface roots have been injured by plowing and digging; but, it is just as true as ever it was, that trees must have moisture, and in a drouth they need some long roots running below the dry soil to supply it. Then, let us try to keep both truths in sight and prepare our ground, stir it thoroughly and deeply before planting, and after planting, encourage the growth of surface roots.

Worthy of Note.—In one of our nursery fields stand two walnut trees near each other. One was girdled some 6 or 8 years ago, the bark being removed for some four feet on *all sides*, and the tree chopped into a good deal. This tree puts out its foliage about two weeks later than its neighbor, but bears a crop of fruit each year. No new bark has formed, and the wood is dry, cracked and apparently dead.—*J. T. S., Dansville, New York.*

Take a sharp wire, watch your trees regularly, and dig out the borers the moment you see signs of their work. Haul the earth, stubble, grass and weeds away from the crown of the root, so that it will be exposed, and you can see the enemy whenever he makes a mark.

St. Clair County Farmers and Fruit Growers' Association.

On Saturday afternoon last, a very interesting meeting of the above society was held in the court house in Belleville; but, on account of the indisposition of the Secretary, we have been unable heretofore to obtain a summary of the proceedings. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. A communication from Dr. Morse announcing his inability to be present to address the society was received.—Edward Wm. West was unanimously elected Corresponding Secretary. Mr. Geo. C. Eisenmayer moved that the Corresponding Secretary correspond with Mr. Flagg with the view of ascertaining the cost per copy of the reports of the Illinois Agricultural and Horticultural Association, and that a copy for each member be procured.

Mr. Philip Eder then addressed the association, showing that it was impossible for farmers to live at the present prices obtained for wheat; that before the war he sold his wheat at \$1.25 per bushel. At that time the wages paid harvest hands was but \$1.25 per day, the price for threshing wheat was six cents per bushel; that at that time he could purchase seven pounds of coffee for \$1, and sixteen pounds of sugar for \$1, and other articles at proportionate rates; but, that now, almost everything had doubled in price, which, coupled with exorbitant rates of taxation, left the farmer nothing for his labor.

Mr. Chenot gave a lucid and lengthy statement of the cost of producing a bushel of wheat, furnishing the figures, making in round numbers \$29.21 the actual cost of raising one acre of wheat—20 bushels being more than the average per acre—making the actual cost \$1.46 per bushel for producing wheat; and to deliver the same at the mill will enhance the cost to at least \$1.50 per bushel.

A committee was appointed to report on the articles on exhibition, consisting of Messrs. Eisenmayer, Miley and Francis, who reported that James Wilderman & Bro. exhibited the following variety of apples:

Red Astrachan—Very saleable, healthy and productive; a very superior apple.

Sweet Bough—A fine, large apple; looks well, but is not very productive.

Golden Sweet—Considered very fine.

Primate—Very healthy apple and bountiful bearer.

Sops of Wine—Very productive; a good, saleable apple.

By Fred Exter: Red Astrachan, of the same quality and character as the above.

Benoni—A very good bearer, an excellent shipping apple, and very fine for family use.

Pears—Tyson is one of the thirty varieties which have not blighted with him, and the healthiest of about 200 trees—considered a standard variety.

Russett—Moderate bearer; a very good pear, but subject to blight. The same gentleman also had on exhibition the Early Rose potato, which is two weeks earlier than other varieties, and is considered the best potato cultivated.

Early Russet, or Farmer's Glory by some, a good, showy potato, but not prolific.

Mr. Chenot exhibited the Early Goodrich, a very prolific; dry and mealy potato, highly recommended for general cultivation.

Harrison — A very fine potato, thirteen of which were on exhibition, grown in one hill. — This is certainly a very promising potato, and was recommended by the committee for general cultivation.

A very fine sample of Hungarian grass was exhibited by Mr. W. W. Pulliam.

Mr. Miley stated that he had planted a quart of Saxony oats, which he had received from the Agricultural Department and which yielded him at the rate of fifty-three bushels per acre. Norway oats—not a humbug, as some persons are inclined believe—will yield more than any other variety in this county, some of the heads being ten to twelve inches long. A committee was appointed at the instance of Mr. Eder, consisting of Thomas L. Wilderman, Aug. Chenot and Philip Eder, whose duty it is made to inquire into the condition and yield of the wheat crop of St. Clair county for the current year, and to publish a statement of the same in the newspapers prior to the next meeting of the association, with a view of correcting erroneous statements heretofore made in relation to the same by the press. After the passage of a resolution inviting Wm. Muir, of *Colman's Rural World*, to address the association at its next regular meeting, an adjournment took place till the first Saturday in September.

GARDENING.

Of all physical pursuits, the horticultural seems to us to possess the most of the intellectual and moral, and to be most worthy of universal practice. Gardening is not a stupid use of the spade and hoe; not an ignorant wear of bones and muscles; not a physical drudgery, unilluminated by the light of mind. There is no pursuit which pays a better percentage on intelligence, or rewards study and culture more liberally than this. An ignoramus cannot make a garden, cannot produce the dainty and half-sentient plants and shrubs, fruits and flowers, that delight to adorn a well-made garden. Nor, can a wicked man make a garden—for the very labor is so virtuous and beautiful that it will rebuke him, and the things that he produces will preach him sermons on morality and virtue. — How can a man be wicked amid a luxuriance of flowers and fruits which his own hands have produced? How can he meditate evil while engaged in pursuits so genial, requiring so much knowledge, care, taste and labor? In the idle mind, wicked thoughts have the most ready and luxuriant growth. Not in the mind well employed do they find a genial and fruitful soil. Can a mind be better employed than in horticultural pursuits? Can anything be more delightful than to see the productions of a garden springing up around one like his own children? Can any study be more delightful than that which relates to these productions? Or, more profitable, or more salutary? This is practical botany, science in labor, wisdom, indeed. If every man, every family, had a garden, and cultivated it intelligently, as they could

easily be taught to do—should we not have quite another world from the crazy, ignorant, wicked, sickly one, we now have? I would not ask that any one should spend all his time in his garden; only that spare moments, odd hours, leisure seasons, should be spent in an intelligent culture of garden productions. If the merchant would leave his counting room, the mechanic his shop, the teacher his school-room, the farmer his field, the minister his study, the woman her house, and go into the garden one hour each day, and systematically and wisely spend that hour in actual garden labor—would not each one be healthier, wiser, happier, and just about as rich? Would they not, in their other pursuits, accomplish just about as much? And would not such labor exert a most salutary influence on each one's moral and domestic life?

We look upon gardening, as of all others, the most natural pursuit of man. When man was created he was put into the garden to dress and to keep it (Gen. ii: 15). This was before he had transgressed any of the laws of his Maker. — Then primitive man was a gardener. Was he not the type of what all men should be, before his transgression? He was innocent, he was obedient, he was actively employed in keeping and dressing the garden. He was no idler, no waster of time, no stupid dolt, who gave no attention to what he should do and how he should live. He cultivated his garden, and no doubt partook of its fruits and enjoyed them. He reaped and ate of the fruits of his own labor, and no doubt enjoyed them and slept sweetly amid the productions of his own hands. It seems to us that all men should be like him—should possess and cultivate a garden. The soil is their mother. From her fertile bosom they draw their nourishment. Shall they turn away and forget her? Shall they practically dispise her, and like a rebellious offspring, leave her wholly to the care of others? To us it seems like filial impiety. We would not chain all men to the soil all their days, and permit them to pursue no other avocations. We are not such enthusiasts as this. But if we could, we would have every family have a home of its own, and have that home in the midst of a garden, which should be well cultivated. We would have the business of cities confined within as narrow limits as it well could be, and have all the dwellings set back and scattered over the suburban regions, each one surrounded with a neat and fertile garden. We would have every man sleep amid fresh air and growing vegetation. We would have no garrets and cellars filled with miserable human beings, worn out with toil, or disease, or vice. If common decency and humanity would not forbid it, we would have a strong law, prohibiting any such debasing use of the soil of the Father's earth. No tyrant landlord should exact and extort the life-blood from widows, and orphans, and unfortunates. And we believe if all families were gardeners, there would be few such. We like merchants, mechanics, professional men, and all good citizens, and would not ask that they should neglect their several avocations. We would have them pursue them faithfully. But, while they do it, we would urge that they should all live in gardens

as did Adam, and dress and keep them. Thousands might have airy, beautiful gardens, who now dwell in pent-up cities, amid pollution and crime, if they would strive for them. How easy for villagers to have the most beautiful and productive gardens! But we ought to say a word to farmers, for we may not again have a better opportunity.

Every farm should have its garden, for the health and support of the family. Garden vegetables, fruits, roots, plants, berries, &c.—should be the daily food of every family. They are better than pills and powders, drugs and drams, and a great deal cheaper. A good garden is better than a doctor or a drug shop—and it will do more to supply a family and enable them to live as sociable beings, than almost any thing else. Western farmers are greatly at fault in this respect. They do not make life so agreeable, or elevated, or useful as they might, if they would cultivate good gardens.

Drying Effect of Fir Trees upon Soil.

A remarkable instance of the effect of pine trees on the soil in which they grow has been published in the "Woods and Waters Reports" of the north of France. A forest near Valenciennes, comprising about eighteen hundred acres of scrub and stunted oak and birch, was grubbed up in 1843 and replaced by Scotch firs. The soil, composed of silicious sands mingled with a very small quantity of clay, was in some places very wet; it contained two or three springs, from one of which flowed a small stream. The firs succeeded beyond expectation, and large handsome stems now grow vigorously over the whole ground. It was in the early stages of their growth that the remarkable effect above referred to was noticed. The soil began to dry, the snipes that once frequented the place migrated to a more congenial locality; the ground became drier and drier, until at last the springs and the stream ceased to flow. Deep trenches were dug to lay open the source of the springs, and discover the cause of the drying up; but nothing was found except that the roots of the firs had penetrated the earth to a depth of five or six feet. Borings were then made, and six feet below the source of the spring, a bed of water was met with of considerable depth, from which it was inferred, the spring had formerly been fed. But in what way its level had been lowered by the action of the firs could not be determined, and is still a matter of speculation. But the fact remains and may be utilized by any one interested in tree culture. For years it has been turned to account in Gascony, where the lagoons that intersect the sandy dunes have been dried up by planting the *Pinus maritima* along their margin. Hence we may arrive at the conclusion, that while leafy trees feed springs and maintain the moisture of the soil, the contrary function is reserved for spine or needle-bearing trees, which dry the soil and improve its quality.

CHARACTER IN FRUIT.—For a fruit to be worthy of general introduction, it is not enough that it should be good and desirable in itself; it must be distinct.—*Etc.*

A hungry, light sand, is not good for apple trees; neither is a heavy clay. Potatoes and corn furnish about as good an analysis of soils for apple trees as any of our chemists can.—Wherever they grow well we expect that apple trees will do the same.

A stuffed cat placed upon a strawberry bed, or up in a cherry or apple tree, or set by a grape-vine, will, it is said, frighten away the birds which destroy the fruit.

The Vineyard.

The Grape and its Conditions.

This has been, in every product of the farm and orchard, one of the most anomalous of seasons: and, if such has been the case with these departments, how very much more so has it been with the vineyard? There are a few points that are worthy of especial attention.—We have rot in varieties that have hitherto exhibited none. Some of those that have been rejected for their tendency to rot, are quite free. Many of the best cared-for vineyards have suffered badly, while those laboring under neglect are doing finely. So very many items are engaged to produce a perfect cluster of grapes, that it requires a person of considerable experience, good judgment, and extensive observation, to come to any satisfactory conclusions.

We have in possession a very large collection of facts bearing on almost every phase of this subject, and would feel pleased to have the facts of growers in regard to all the bearings of the case, in the hope to be able to come to some definite conclusions as to the causes, preventives, or cure.

We may frankly confess at this stage of the inquiry, that, so far, no light has been thrown on the subject of curatives; but, much of value may be learned—and that in the proper part of the inquiry on the question of preventives.

Our friends can aid us much if they will put us in possession of facts that may be so arranged as to be rendered of value to every grower.

The Use of Glycerin in Wine.

We translate from "Wagner's Jahresbericht" the following, which will be of interest to wine growers:

Glycerin has been used for some time for the improvement of wines. This process has been called Scheeleizing (from Scheele the discoverer of glycerin).

According to the investigations of Pasteur, Nessler and Pohl, glycerin is a component part of wine. As is well known, glycerin differs from the sugar, inasmuch as it does not ferment nor take any part in the process of fermentation, actively or passively. These valuable properties have only recently been recognized and appreciated, and have given to glycerin, in addition to many other applications, a firm hold in the rational improvement of wine.

It is not our intention to undervalue the important part which grape sugar takes in pure wine, nor to supplant by glycerin this article, which cannot be dispensed with during the state of fermentation. As soon, however, as the wine has passed the fermentation, the valuable functions of glycerin commence; for only by its aid is it possible to impart to the wine any degree of sweetness that may be required without incurring the risk of spoiling the wine or producing future changes thereon. Nothing like that. Even the greatest addition of glycerin is unable to endanger the wine in any way, and a valuable remedy has thus been discovered to improve even wines that are ready for bottling, which, to this date, has been considered entirely impossible. An erroneous impression having gained ground that the glycerin could not be used for young or new wines, we can add that there is no reason why it should not be applied, with the same advantages stated above, to any wine as soon as it has become clear, and when it is necessary that it should not again ferment by an addition of sugar.

The sweetness and smoothness which glycerin imparts to wine will ever be apparent. Regard-

ing the manner of using the glycerin, we can only say that it is so simple that it hardly requires a detailed description.

The first and greatest consideration is, to procure a quantity of glycerin that is chemically pure, which is especially essential when it enters into consumption, and here we would say that there is scarcely another article in the market which is liable to contain so many impurities, owing to an imperfect or incorrect manner of manufacturing, or intentional adulteration to produce a cheap article.

Under these circumstances it is best to buy only of parties who will guarantee the article to be pure.

According to experiments thus far made, the addition of glycerin to wine, according to the quality of the latter, should be from one to three per cent., or for one hundred gallons of wine from one to three gallons of glycerin.

It will be necessary to apportion the maximum quantity of glycerin to be used to the quantity of wine in process of preparation; add to the quantity of glycerin thus obtained the same measure of wine, and then impart enough of such mixture to the wine to give it the required taste. The barrel of wine thus improved by glycerin will at once be ready for bottling, provided the wine was clear before.

We repeat: an addition of glycerin will not effect on wine any other changes than such as the latter is predisposed to by virtue of its inherent properties.—*Scientific American.*

THE GRAPE CROP.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: This has been a bad season on the grape grower, for every man that I have met with yet that has a vineyard, complains of the rot. Some have more and others have less. Now, what is the cause of all this rot? I suppose most persons will say wet weather, but there are a great many other points. My experience has been ample and my observations have been carefully made. I have visited several vineyards this season, varying in extent from three to twenty-five acres each. These are mostly along the I. M. R. R., in Jefferson county. I see that the Concord suffered more on trellis than those trained on stakes, and especially where they were planted 6 by 6, the vines making such a strong growth that it formed a roof from one trellis to the other, so that no sun, light or air, could circulate through the vines; those that were planted 8 by 8, trained on trellis, did not lose so much by the rot as those that were planted 6 by 6. I am now speaking of the strong growing varieties, such as Concord, Hartford, Norton, Clinton, Herberment, and all the strong growing kinds. Dr. W. S. Dyer, of Vineland, has a most beautiful vineyard—eight acres of Concord. The grape rot has made bad work here. These vines were trained on trellis, planted 6 by 6.

Dr. Dyer has a large peach orchard, with some of the finest peaches I have ever seen.

Now, the question is, do we want to raise the grape for beauty or utility? I, for one, say, if for beauty, train on trellis; but, if for fruit and greenbacks, train on stakes.

My plan is this, plant your vines 8 by 8; or, better still, 10 by 10; use three stakes to the vine, one in the centre for your young wood to grow upon, and one twenty inches each side of this for your bearing canes. Have your stakes seven feet long; drive them into the ground about eighteen inches—for this purpose I use a

small iron bar about five feet long, pointed at one end. Drive this into the ground where you want your stake; work it around a few times; draw it out; put in your stake; press the dirt around it with your foot: in this way a good man can set from 500 to 700 per day. I set 11,000 stakes this way last spring. I have twenty acres of vineyard in my charge, mostly Concord—have in bearing, Concord, Hartford, Delaware, Norton, Minor's Seedling, and ten other leading varieties, one year planted. Have three acres of Concord on a western slope; soil black and rich; vines stand 4 by 6—these are about half gone with the rot. All the rest of the vineyard is on east and south-east slope, soil clay; here the vines stand 7 by 7 and 7 by 8; on these vines the loss by rot is about one-eighth of the Concord. The Delaware, Norton, Minor's Seedling and North Carolina, show no sign of disease. The Hartford suffered some from an insect that made its appearance here about the 20th of May, when the fruit began to set; these little rascals went to work on the leaves and on the stem of the berries and eat out all the life they contained; when the fruit got fully grown, the berries wilted and dropped off the vine; the insect is a small gray fly, about the size of a hemp seed.

Much credit is due to Dr. Hull for his theory of twisting the vine around the stake. The young shoots are all evenly divided round the stake, so that sun, light and air, can get in from all directions, which it cannot do on the trellis, at least I have not seen one where it could thus year. G. L.

GRAPE GROWING.—A. Birney, in New York Farmers' Club, said that he wished to call the attention of those who had houses to rent in cities to the importance of planting grape vines in their gardens. He asserted that he could get \$200 per annum for his houses more than his neighbors, simply because he had planted a few grape vines in the back yard. By planting a few vines, shrubs and trees on a city lot, it becomes an attractive place, and people will pay more rent for the same. He had tried this for the past seven years with the places he had for rent, and found that no other investment paid so handsome a profit as that which he spent in vines and shrubs.

It has often been said that such improvements were not appreciated by tenants, but he had found it otherwise; and no tree or vine had ever been injured by those who occupied his houses.

Mr. Carpenter—This subject of improving property which is held for rent or sale, by planting trees and shrubs upon it, might be discussed much longer, and with profit to all concerned.

Let those who have land for sale in our suburbs, plant trees upon it and get a little fruit to growing, and they will find no difficulty in selling at remunerative prices.

It is a great oversight in people, this neglecting to make their property attractive by planting trees.

CLINTON WINE.—The Clinton forms a staple red wine. The grape is rich in sugar, and makes a deeply colored wine. The acidity of the grape gradually passes off as the wine increases in age. To be appreciated, it should not be drank until two years old, and is still better at three; it is one of the best wines and commands a high price.—*Journal Horticulture.*

Colman's Rural World.

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SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:
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O. L. Barler, E. A. Riehl, Mrs. M. T. Daviess.

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EDITOR'S TABLE.

Agricultural Headquarters.

It has already been announced that the office of the State Board of Agriculture is now located at 612 north Fifth street. The location is central and on the most popular street in the city.

To make the room attractive, and to give ocular demonstration of the great wealth of the State, the Corresponding Secretary would be very glad to receive samples of all the grains and other portable and keeping agricultural staples, such as hemp, tobacco, castor beans, cotton, &c., for a museum, including also specimens of ores, mineral paints, fine building stones and marbles.

Seeds may be sent in half-pint sacks per mail at a very trifling cost. Each sample should contain the name of the grower, name or variety of seed, quantity per acre, location where raised, town, county—and the State, if outside of Missouri. These specimens will be put up in clear glass vials and carefully labelled and preserved in cases. Any one visiting the room of the Board can have information respecting these samples of counties and sections, such as no other mode of demonstration offers—hence, the importance to every locality of being fully and fairly represented. It is especially desirable to have a sample of all the premium grain and staple products of County Agricultural Societies, and the gentlemen Secretaries of County and District Agricultural Societies will very much oblige the undersigned by forwarding samples as above directed.

STATE AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

There are yet many full sets of 1865, '66 and '67, in this office. Farmers and Horticulturists, who desire the same, can have them sent by mail at a cost of \$1.10 for three volumes, or per express at their cost, if they will forward their request and address. These reports are very valuable, and contain much information, which cannot be had in so concise a form any where else.

SEEDS FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Persons who have received, through the office of the State Board, Seeds from the General Government, and have reports upon the same, are respectfully requested to report to the undersigned, even though they have already reported to the Commissioner—the information is wanted for our own report.

PREMIUMS ON FIELD CROPS.

Those County Agricultural Societies who offer Premiums on Field Crops, Orchards, Hedges, Vineyards, &c., are very earnestly requested to report the awards and such other information as may be of general interest, through their corresponding secretary to the Corresponding Secretary of the State Board, and thus open up communication between these respective officers, which cannot but result in good to the State and all concerned. CHAS. W. MURTFELDT,

Cor. Sec. State Board of Agriculture.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The "Bee Keeper's Journal" thus speaks: "Colman's Rural World—\$2 a year. St.

Louis, Mo. The best agricultural paper published in that part of the Mississippi Valley, and the most pleasing to the eye of any, as it is printed in large, clear, Bourgeois type."

ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY FOR 1870, now ready—contains 50 engravings of leading Editors—Bryant, Greeley, Bennett, Brooks, Marble, Dana, Raymond, with portraits. The Male and Female Form; Why Children Resemble their Parents; Gen. Grant and his Cabinet, with Portraits; Physiognomy in Politics, or "Faces and Places;" Science of Conjugal Selection; Happy Marriages; Temperament in Wedlock; American Artists; The Sleep Walker; Brain Waves; Psychological; Sir Edward Landseer, Lorenzo Dow and Peggy his wife; Royal Ladies of the French Empire, with portraits; Guizot the Statesman; How to Choose a Helpmeet; What is Man? and much more in this rich and racy Annual, which sells for 25 cents. S. R. Wells, publisher, New York.

WHITE SPROUT POTATOES.—We are put in possession of a package of these potatoes. a fair sample of the product of 250 bushels to the acre; raised by Wm Brown, of Eureka. The samples are fine, the quality excellent, and productiveness certainly good. They have been raised for ten years in this neighborhood, and given uniform satisfaction.

ST. LOUIS FARMERS' CLUB.

The room of the State Board of Agriculture was well filled with gentlemen from the city and county, interested in the perfecting of the organization of a Farmers' Club, pursuant to a call issued through the press by a number of prominent agriculturists and conductors of agricultural papers.

The meeting to-day (Saturday, Aug. 21st,) being an adjourned meeting, Mr. Isaac D. Hedges, chairman, pro tem., resumed the chair, and Prof. Spencer Smith acted as Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Morse, chairman of the committee on Constitution and By-Laws, reported the following, which was read as a whole and then taken up seriatim.

CONSTITUTION.

I. This organization shall be known as the St. Louis Farmers' Club.

II. Its object shall be the improvement of its members in the theory and practice of agriculture, and the dissemination of knowledge relative to rural and household affairs.

III. Its members shall consist of such persons as may sign the constitution and by-laws and pay the sum of one dollar annually.

IV. Its officers shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary, who shall jointly constitute the Executive Committee, and shall be elected annually.

V. Its meetings shall be held weekly, at such places as may be designated by the President or Executive Committee.

VI. This Constitution may be amended by a majority of the members present, at any regular meeting, said amendment having been proposed at the previous meeting.

BY-LAWS.

I. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Club and Executive Committee, and have power to call special meetings.

II. One of the Vice-Presidents shall perform the duties of the President during his absence or inability.

III. The Secretary shall record the proceedings of the Club, and conduct its correspondence.

IV. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys and pay out the same on the written order of the President, countersigned by the Secretary.

V. Meetings shall be held every Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M.

On Article III, considerable debate ensued, because as originally written, a two-thirds vote would have been necessary to elect members. Mr. J. J. Kelly, of Webster, insisted that a majority vote should be sufficient. Dr. Spalding was in favor of letting down the bars. Any one willing to come and participate in debate and pay his dollar membership fee, would not be very likely to become a burden to the Club. Col. Colman thought the majority vote necessary. Dr. Spalding said that the most successful and most useful organization of this kind with which he was acquainted, namely, the Illinois State Horticultural Society, had no such provision. Mr. Henry T. Mudd then offered the Article amended as it now stands, and Mr. Kelly, withdrawing his motion, the Article was adopted.

More debate also ensued—some of it rather warm—on the number of Vice-Presidents it was best to elect. Mr. H. T. Mudd thought it advisable to have one Vice-President from every township in the county and one from the city. Col. Colman, Dr. Clagett, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Porter and Mr. Arthur B. Barrett, all advocated their peculiar views, and the advantages and disadvantages of having more than two, were freely shown up; but it was urged that it was desirable to have as few trammels as possible in the Constitution, and the Article was adopted as originally offered by the committee.

After the adoption of the By-Laws, the Club proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

Jefferson K. Clark, Esq., was elected President.

Isaac D. Hedges, Esq., first Vice-President.

Col. N. J. Colman, second Vice-President.

Dr. L. D. Morse, Secretary.

Prof. Spencer Smith, Treasurer.

The members were then invited to settle their annual dues. Seventeen gentlemen came forward and paid up. The Club adjourned to meet on next Saturday (28th) at 10 o'clock A. M., in the same room at 612 North Fifth street.

While the members paid their fees, Mr. Butler, Assistant County Superintendent of Public Schools, showed a basket of very superior Kittatinny blackberries, which were greatly admired. C. W. Murtfeldt exhibited the Warren Excelsior Hoe, made at Ceresco, Mich., which he claimed was as neat and efficient an instrument for garden culture as he ever handled. Gentlemen expressing a desire to have a hoe of this kind, Mr. Hedges, of Barnum & Brother said he would order a supply immediately. Dr. Clagett exhibited two bunches of Hartford grape, very large, compact, and finely ripened. Mr. Sired, florist, exhibited a specimen of grass (commonly called Job's Tears) resembling maize in the blade, and growing one seed at the end of a small stalk, the pollen being contained in an extension over the seed in the form of a very short head of wheat. It is used as an ornamental grass—but if nutritious, of which there is little doubt, it might make a good addition to our lot of forage plants.

THE WEATHER

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 21st.

The week was introduced by a very heavy rain on Saturday night and Sunday morning; clearing off about 3 A. M. This was the introduction to a fine sample of the "heated term," the mean of each day of the week being over 80°. The wind has been quite low and ranging from East to South. The temperature has been gradually, and very steadily advancing during the entire week, attaining its maximum on Saturday. There were very strong indications of rain, with heavy lightning in the North and North-west. The insect voices in the woods are in their highest glee, and everything has the intensity of summer life.

The mean of the week, 83.°14.

Maximum on the 21st, 96°.

Minimum on the 15th and 16th, 74°.

Range, 22°.

WHEAT IN MINNESOTA—So far as we are able to judge at this writing, we feel confident that the wheat crop throughout the State this season, is the best one that has been realized for the past four years. Some anxiety has been felt in the southern part of the State in reference to the blight, but, as far as we can learn, the damage from that source will be limited. Upon examinations, made by not a few, it is found that many of the white or bleached heads contain sound, plump grain—the proportion of the shrivelled heads to the sound ones being very small. From the best estimates made, it is thought that from twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre will be realized, most of which will undoubtedly grade No. 1 wheat.—Rochester Post.

The rumors of blight upon the wheat crop in this part of the State are greatly exaggerated. So far as we can learn, and from our own personal observation, the crop of 1869 will be more than an average one in this section of Minnesota. It would be a remarkable circumstance if we did not hear great complaint of damage of some sort to the wheat just at harvest time.—Chatfield Democrat.

ST. LOUIS GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE RURAL WORLD AND VALLEY FARMER,
August 23d, 1869.

Since our last market report the weather has been exceedingly warm, really the "hot term" or "golden days" of this season; the thermometer has been up to 95° in the shade in our office, and up to 115° in the sun on our window-sill. During this time the separator has been busy and small grain has come in in an increased ratio, and St. Louis is steadily gaining prominence as the leading wheat mart. Chicago will have to look to her laurels: what with short shipping season and bad "corners," shippers prefer a longer season and not quite so speculative a market. Corn, that is the growing crop has been doing well, but it will not amount to much. If we should have an early frost, and there are some very observing men who say we are almost sure to have, corn will not amount to anything. As a consequence hogs will rule high, because old corn is commanding a high figure. Some isolated sections in Missouri and Illinois boast of fine corn: but they are like angel's visits, few and far between. It is currently reported that broom corn will be very valuable for a year to come. There is little or no improvement in the cattle received from the plains; indeed it is a mystery to us how they come to be so poor with the wide range and fine pasture which would naturally be the result of frequent showers: There are plenty of them such as they are. Since the Gamgee meat preserving process is a failure, Texas and Cherokee cattle will still be driven over the plains through Missouri and Illinois to the markets of the East. We quote:

TOBACCO—Quiet, and rates steady. All good working stocks had a quick sale; fine qualities in demand. Scraps in better request. Planters' lugs easier. Lugs, \$4 20 @ 7 50; common leaf, \$8 @ 9 50; medium, \$9 25 @ 10 50; good, dark leaf, \$10 50 @ 12 50; medium, bright Missouri, \$12 @ 20; good to fine, \$20 @ 50; bright Kentucky do, \$20 @ 40.

HEMP—Demand fair and prices unchanged. Common to medium, undressed, \$112 @ 130 per ton; good, \$140; prime, \$150; choice, \$160; dressed, \$225 @ 240. **Flour**—\$5 75 @ 6 25; XXX, \$7 50 @ 8 25; family, \$8 25 @ 9.

RYE FLOUR—Firm. \$6 25 @ 6 50.

CORN MEAL—\$4 50 @ 4 85.

WHEAT—Choice, \$1 40; No. 1, \$1 30; No. 2, \$1 20; No. 3, \$1 13 @ 1 15.

CORN—Dull and lower; inferior, mixed, 79c; sound white, 86c; yellow, 90 to 95c; white at 95 to 98c.

OATS—A shade lower. Mixed, 45 @ 50c; choice white, 52 @ 56c.

RYE—Steady. 85c @ \$1.

BARLEY—Demand for good and choice spring at \$1 15 @ 1 25.

HAY—Lower. \$17 @ 18.

HIDES—Firm. Western dry flint, 22½ @ 23c; dry salt, 18 @ 19c; green salt, 11 @ 11½c.

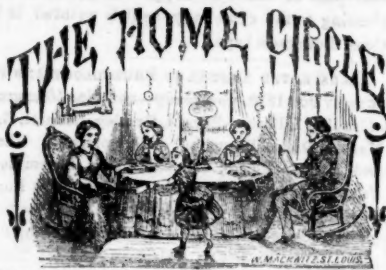
WOOL—Demand active, unchanged.

EGGS—Guaranteed, 15 to 16c.

BUTTER—Strictly choice, 30c.

POTATOES—Dull and lower. Millers, \$1 10 @ 1 15, per bbl. Neshannocks, \$1 25.

GREEN FRUIT—Apples, \$1 75 @ 2 50. Peaches, 50c @ \$1 25 per box. Pears, 50c @ \$1 25. Damsons, \$1 50 @ 2 25 per bushel. Grapes, 10 @ 15c per pound. Tomatoes, 30 @ 40c per bushel.



[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

TO THE HUMMING BIRD.

Sweet little humming bird, whither away;
Come, rest awhile on this velvet spray;
Thy wings must be tired, come rest thee here—
Come, little bird, there's nothing to fear.

Bright little humming bird, tell me I pray,
Where thy tiny nest is hidden away?
Is it snug and deep in a bed of moss,
With lining as soft as silkiest floss?

Or, in the cup of some lovely wild flower,
Curtailed 'mong leaves of a fairy's bower?
Come, little bird, and tell me, I say,
Where thy sweet little nest is hidden away?

And what of thy nestlings—how many are they?
And how you feed them—do tell me the way?
Do'st carry them honey-dew, fresh and sweet,
In a clover-bloom goblet, tall and deep?

Or do'st thou borrow a silver cup,
Of an empty dew-drop where elfin's sup?
And fill it with wine from the crimson flower,
Thou hoverest o'er in my garden bower?

Gay little humming bird, come and rest,
And tell me who wove thy beautiful vest?
I'm sure no dear little bird ever wove,
Such lovely satin and gauze before.

Little bird, little bird, won't you tell me at all,
But just keep humming and humming—that's all?
Now here, now there, with your flashing wing,
Nor lighting one moment, you restless wee thing!

Good-bye, little humming bird, darting away
Through the clear air this bright summer day;
Thy swift wings will bear thee soon to thy warm
soft nest—

Good-bye, little humming bird, sweetly rest.
ORIOLE.

YOUNG MEN PAPERS—NO. 3.

Young men, what will you do? What occupation will you pursue? Farmers' sons often have an inclination to do something else—to engage in some other avocation than that to which they have been reared. Sometimes they are too much inclined to something else, and sometimes too much inclined to nothing. There is no better vocation than the farmer's; none healthier, none surer, none more honorable, virtuous in its influences nor important to society. Young men will do well to consider the subject long and wisely before they conclude to adopt any other calling. But, whatever be their conclusion, let them early choose a calling, a business profession. Let it be one within the scope of their powers—one agreeable and honorable. And let them fit themselves for it with all due diligence. It is business that makes men; men are not born, they are made—made by toil, by active employment, by industry and energy in their several callings. It is not the gifts of genius—of rare talent—nor the training of schools and academies, nor the knowledge gained from books, that make men great and useful, so much as the training given by the active pursuits of life. An intelligent, accomplished and successful farmer, mechanic, merchant or professional man, is great and useful. He does himself and the world a great good.—

And such men are made in all the pursuits of the world. Active business is the best school of life. A college is good, but a good business is better. A thorough, practical knowledge of any useful business is better than the diploma of any university in the world. Business makes more great and useful men than colleges. I have no word of disrespect for colleges. I know and appreciate their value. But for real importance, they bear no comparison with the business school of life. The books of active business teach more effectual lessons than the books of the academy or college. All that schools can do is to prepare men for business. It is scarcely possible to over-estimate the importance of the leading avocations of men, such as agriculture, mechanism and commerce. There should not be a young man in the whole land who is not fitting himself for some one of the useful callings. There are many trades and professions; many kinds of farming, such as grain growing, fruit growing, stock growing; many kinds of mining, engineering, commerce. A young man that cannot be suited among them all must be very stupid or very particular.

Look about you, young men, and choose your calling. Make up your mind to do something, and do it with all your might. Do not be a drone. Do not be a leech. Do not be a moth. Do not be a hanger-on at the tail end of society. Do not covet office, preferment, a wind-fall of wealth, as though you had not energy enough to head your own way up the current of life.—Do not ask for appointment, nor beg for favor, nor hunt for some rich man's daughter. It is unmanly not to rely upon yourself, not to make your own living, not to be engaged in some useful employment. Whatever you do, do it well. Learn to do something, and learn to do it well. If you covet wealth, a pleasant home, honors, health and happiness—you will find them in the wise and energetic pursuit of an honorable business. You cannot find them anywhere else. Then choose a business and prepare for it. Bend all your energies to it. Enlarge your knowledge of it. Be ambitious of success in it. Read, study, think, work, live for it. Be wide awake; be active; be a worker in it, and honors will gather thick and fast around you.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

To the Country Girls—Paper No. 1.

Much has been said and written to encourage and stimulate boys to self-culture; to impress upon them the idea that they are not to be controlled by circumstances; that the very effort required to overcome difficulties, is the discipline they need; and that there is no apology nor excuse for an ignorant and illiterate young man in our free country. Now, what is true of boys, is equally true of you, girls. The day for admiring that simplicity in woman, which is but another name for ignorance, is past. A feeble intellect, that weak timidity, contemptible cowardice and childish helplessness, which has been the glory and boast of some, is not at a premium to-day, and by the time you come into the market such stock will be at a woeful discount. Remember this, girls, and prepare for the responsibilities that await you. Now

is the time to commence that thorough system of self-culture as essential to your development as a woman, as to that of your brother as a man. It matters not if circumstances are such that you have not the advantages of a high school, academy or seminary; it will be much more creditable to you, as a woman, to have a comprehensive understanding of science, history, literature and current events—which you can acquire by reading and study alone—than to exhibit a diploma and be unable to discuss intelligently all topics of general interest—social, moral, religious or political. All the great issues that occupy the thoughts of men should equally enlist the careful study of women; for their interests are identical. A habit of reading, girls—of reading to remember—will be worth more to you than a score of diplomas.—You would scorn, I'm sure, to advertise qualities which you do not possess; to lay claims to superior knowledge, or at least to advantages, for the attainment of such—and, when weighed in the balance, to be found wanting.

Too many feel that education is confined to schools, and excuse their ignorance by holding up the fact that their opportunities for school have been so very limited. If they were taught to read, what very formidable obstacle was there in the way of their attaining to a fair degree of intelligence? of acquiring a stock of useful information that would remove them far from ignorance, and give them a name and place in cultivated society? *A genuine taste for, and habit of reading,* must be acquired now while you are young: you will never outgrow it! On the contrary, it will become second nature to you. It should be your pride and ambition, girls, to become the companions and equals of intelligent men and women; then you will be truly honored, because homage will be paid to your womanly qualities. Then you will have no occasion to feel humiliated and insulted by a recognition of childishness and vanity in you, on the part of those who must lower themselves, intellectually, in their efforts to entertain you. It will be very mortifying to you to feel that there is a *coming down to your capacity* of the men and women whom you meet. Rise to their level! Stand beside them as an equal, and there will be no stooping to minister to your self-respect!

Do you plead limited opportunities and a multitude of cares? That may be measurably true; but you have many an hour that might be spent in profitable reading and study, that is now trifled away and lost to you. Learn to be as busy with your brains as with your fingers, and you will be astonished at the growth of your own thoughts.

The aim and object of us all should be, to make the knowledge and experience of others contribute as far as possible to our own. We can do this only so far as we read understandingly, becoming so thoroughly imbued with the thoughts and feelings expressed, that they will seem a part of ourselves and in some way to have become our own.

We must subject our minds to a process similar to that which controls the growth of plants. You have all noticed the little mouths, or absorbent pores on the under side of the leaf;

these lungs inhale carbonic acid from the atmosphere, and, decomposing it, exhale the oxygen, appropriating the carbon, which goes to form the strong, fibrous portion of the plant. So should we, keeping all the outward avenues of the mind open, absorb the thoughts of others, resolving them in our own brains, rejecting that which does not commend itself to reason and judgment—throw it off as the leaf does the oxygen—appropriating such only as will contribute to a normal, healthy growth. Thus you go on, accumulating thoughts that stimulate and increase your own, till you have the courage to face fairly and squarely all the questions that exercise the minds of men. When you have the strength to do your own thinking; to analyze, compare and draw your own conclusions—a proud day for you, girls. Begin now to prepare for it! Do not allow yourself to sleep at night till you have read something that will be of use to you and will help you to become a woman. M. E. B.

The Little Boy that Died.

The late Dr. Chalmers is said to have been the author of the following beautiful lines, written on the occasion of the death of a young son, whom he greatly loved:

I am all alone in my chamber now,
And the midnight hour is near,
And the fagot's crack and the clock's dull tick,
Are the only sounds I hear;
And over my soul in its solitude
Sweet feelings of sadness glide:
For my heart and my eyes are full when I think
Of the little boy that died.

I went one night to my father's house—
Went home to the dear ones all,
And softly opened the garden gate,
And softly the door of the hall.
My mother came to meet her son—
She kissed me and then she sighed:
And her head fell on my neck as she wept
For the little boy that died.

I shall miss him when the flowers come
In the garden where he played;
I shall miss him more by the fireside,
When the flowers are all decayed;
I shall see his toys and his empty chair,
And the horse he used to ride,
And they will speak with a silent speech
Of the little boy that died.

We shall go home to Our Father's house—
To Our Father's house in the skies,
Where the hope of souls shall have no blight,
Our love no broken ties;
We shall roam on the banks of the river of Peace,
And bathe in its blissful tide;
And one of the joys of our heaven shall be
The little boy that died.

RECIPE WANTED.—Col. Colman: Will you please send me a recipe for coloring Aniline green. I am poor and do not know much, but I dearly love your paper. Papa took the "Valley Farmer" before I could read (though I cannot remember that time). I have them all bound (six volumes)—my own binding to be sure. I wish some one (Nellie or Hetty Hayfield) would write letters to country girls, and not suppose their fathers in well-to-do circumstances; to those that must work—work, while other girls do nothing. I am not envious, only tired—so tired. Please excuse me for writing. Don't publish this. **

ANSWER.—We will furnish the recipe in a future number. There is a something in the tone of this note that we know will reach the hearts of Nellie and Hetty. If they (or we) only knew in what direction the aid is needed, it would be at any cost promptly afforded. Country girls! poor, working, "tired—so tired" country girls—God only knows how earnestly we try to lighten your load, to brighten your road.

From under that burden we can see coming the glorious woman, purified, beautified. Remember industry, energy, intelligence, purity of heart, word and life will bring their reward.

A SURE remedy for CHILLS AND FEVER. **AYER'S AGUE CURE** never fails.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

ODDS AND ENDS—No. 12.

FEMALE EDUCATION AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS.—I am somewhat in doubt as to the propriety of offering you an article for the "Rural" on this subject, as my views on it are somewhat unpopular and might provoke a controversy and make it necessary for you to snub somebody. But if it should be me, I will try not to lose my temper about it. And again, the subject is so boundless that it is impossible to see the end of it.—Nevertheless it is a subject of very great importance, and should receive the grave consideration it deserves. But whether the "Rural" is the proper medium for its discussion is quite another question, and of which you must be the sole judge; and if Odds and Ends No. 12, or any other number, should happen to get into your waste-basket I shall not complain. Then, my proposition is, that our system of female education is radically wrong. We profess to educate our sons for the utilitarian business pursuits and purposes of life, and some of us are trying to do this, but how is it with regard to our daughters? Why, in most instances, just exactly the reverse. While we desire to see our sons prepared by proper training for farmers, mechanics, merchants, or for some one of the so-called learned professions, our daughters are being trained to regard labor even in ordinary household affairs as degrading and only to be performed by menial servants. One of the primary objects in the education of youth should be physical development and sound health. Is this attained by our system of female training? I am very far from being one of those who would make women slaves and drudges, but just the reverse of this. I believe she was created to be, and is naturally man's equal in every way except in physical power and endurance, and that but for our false system of training she would not be so inferior in this respect as she now is. I believe that in intellectuality she is fully man's equal. Then, if this is so—and I do not believe it can be successfully controverted—why should she not have as thorough intellectual training as our sons, instead of the superficial, fashionable education, so-called, obtained at our institutions of female education, where they are fitted for a kind of butterfly existence, to flirt and shine in fashionable society for a brief season? Some of this might do well enough, but it does not seem to me to have been the whole object of her creation, but a very serious perversion of it—a perversion that threatens the extinction of a great portion of the most civilized and enlightened of our race, for the fact cannot be disguised that a physical deterioration is rapidly going on in the most civilized society of this country.

But while we would urge as thorough an intellectual training for our daughters as for our sons, we would by no means neglect their physical training as a matter of primary importance. The sentence pronounced against our race in the persons of our first parents, that "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," seems to me just as applicable to one sex as the other. It is a duty and necessity made alike obligatory on all without distinction of sex. Of course there is appropriate work for each and all, but I would not place great stress on the "proper sphere" doctrine; I would be entirely willing to see women do anything that she can do and chooses to do that is honorable; I would have no law on the statute book that would prohibit her from doing anything that it does not prohibit man from doing; I would have the law regard her—as I believe her Creator intended her to be—man's equal in all respects. The questions of suffrage and office-holding including the proper sphere question would soon naturally settle themselves, and people would wonder why they were ever made questions at all.—The root of the whole evil is our false—and, unless soon changed, fatal—system of education. Correct that, make it natural and according to common sense, and all useful and necessary results will naturally follow. If our "women's rights" friends would commence here at the very root of the evil of which they complain they might accomplish wonders. My sympathies are all with them; I believe their object a true and noble one—the amelioration of the condition of the race regardless of sex—but I fear their labors are being directed too much toward the top of the evil tree instead of the root. That they will eventually hew it down and destroy its roots I verily believe, but according to my view much labor and time would be saved by another mode of attack. The worst enemy they have to fight, on the present line, is the inflated aristocracy of their own sex, who seem to believe they were created to flirt and shine, be admired and worshipped, gallanted and protected in idleness, by the male sex, thus rendering them more and more effeminate, delicate and useless for the great purposes of their creation, and thus producing an abnormal condition both physically and intellectually. All this is the result of our false system of training. A true and natural system would correct all this and restore the

ace to its pristine vigor and power. Talk not of 'women's rights' until this great wrong is corrected. This is the root of the great evil; all her wrongs are concentrated here. Let the friends of "women's rights" concentrate their forces on this fortress of wrongs, demolish it, and erect upon its ruins the true and noble structure of their natural and indefeasible rights, in a rational, sound, physical, moral and intellectual training. This would be thorough and substantial work—work that would endure for all time to come. On the present line of attack they may gain some partial, temporary victories, but they will not be really beneficial or lasting until the root of the evil is eradicated. Of course it will take time and great labor to accomplish this great revolution, but the glorious results of which is patent to every reflecting mind. It would hardly be expected that I should touch upon the details of what I might think a true system of female education in this article, but if this article should come before the public, I may do so hereafter, or **TRY**.

PLAIN CHEESE CAKES.—One ounce of butter, one ounce of powdered sugar, one stale sponge cake and two drops of essence of lemon, beaten together. This quantity makes nine cheese cakes. A few currants on the top of each if you like.

TAPIoca BLANC MANGE.—Half a pound of tapioca, soaked for one hour in a pint of new milk, and then boiled until quite tender. Sweeten to taste, with loaf sugar, and if preferred, flavor with either lemon, almond or vanilla. Put the mixture into a mould; when cold, turn it out and serve with custard or cream, and, if approved, some preserves.

FAIRS FOR 1869.

State Fairs.

California	Sacramento	sept 6 to 11
Kansas	Lawrence	sept 7 to 11
Ohio	Toledo	sept 13 to 17
Kentucky	Louisville	sept 13 to 18
New York	Elmira	sept 14 to 17
Iowa	Keokuk	sept 14 to 17
New Jersey	Waverly	sept 21 to 22
Michigan	Jackson	sept 21 to 24
Wisconsin	Madison	sept 27 to oct 1
Illinois	Decatur	sept 27 to oct 2
Indiana	Indianapolis	sept 27 to oct 2
Minnesota	Rochester	sept 28 to oct 1
Nebraska	Nebraska City	sept 28 to oct 1
New Hampshire	Manchester	sept 28 to oct 1
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	sept 28 to oct 1
Oregon	Salem	oct 11 to —
Arkansas	Little Rock	oct 19 to 22
Mississippi	Jackson	oct 26 to —
Maryland	Pimlico near Balt.	oct 26 to 29
Virginia	Richmond	nov 2 to 5

District and Special Fairs.

North Kentucky	Florence	aug 31 to sept 3
Iowa Central	Des Moines	sept 7 to 9
New England	Portland, Me.,	sept 7 to 11
American Institute	New York	sept 8 to —
Wisconsin Southern	Jamesville	sept 14 to 17
American Pomological	Philadelphia	sept 15 to —
Ontario, Provincial	London	sept 20 to 25
Michigan Central	Lansing	sept 28 to 30
St. Louis Agr. & Mech. Ass'n	St. Louis	oct 4 to 9

County Fairs.

MISSOURI.		
Randolph	Huntsville	aug 31 to sept 3
Boone	Columbia	aug 31 to sept 4
Jackson	Independence	aug 31 to sept 4
Clinton	Plattsburg	sept 1 to 4
Livingston	Chillicothe	sept 6 to 11
Jefferson	De Soto	sept 7 to 9
Johnson	Warrensburg	sept 7 to 11
Sturgeon district	Sturgeon	sept 7 to 11
Exhibition State Hort. Soc'y and Grape Growers,	St. Louis	sept 8 to 10
Knox	Newark	sept 13 to 18
St. Joe. Hort. Soc.	St. Joseph	sept 14 to 16
North-East Missouri	Paris	sept 14 to 17
Cass	Harrisonville	sept 14 to 17
Monroe	Paris	sept 14 to 18
Saline	Miami	sept 14 to 18
Cole	Jefferson City	sept 14 to 19
Holt	Oregon	sept 15 to 17
Shelby	Shelbyville	sept 20 to 24
Warren	Warrenton	sept 20 to 24
Pike	Ashley	sept 21 to 24
Meramec Hort Soc'y	Eureka	sept 22 to 23
Linn	Brookfield	sept 22 to 29
Buchanan	St. Joseph	sept 27 to oct 1
Carroll	Carrollton	sept 27 to oct 1
Platte	Platte City	sept 27 to oct 1
Washington	Potosi	sept 28 to 30

Lewis	La Grange	sept 27 to oct 1
Scotland	Memphis	sept 28 to oct 1
Green	Springfield	sept 28 to oct 2
Chariton	Keytesville	sept 28 to oct 2
Pike	Louisiana	sept 28 to oct 2
Montgomery	New Florence	sept 28 to oct 2
Macon	Macon city	sept 28 to oct 2
Cooper	Boonville	sept 28 to oct 2
Vernon	Nevada	oct 5 to 7
Webster	Marshfield	oct 5 to 7
Ray	Richmond	oct 11 to 16
Peop. Ag. & Mec. Ass'n	Montgomery City	oct 11 to 16
Chariton	Salisbury	oct 19 to 23

ILLINOIS.

Cass	Virginia	aug 31 to sept 2
De Witt	Clinton	aug 31 to sept 3
Madison	Edwardsville	aug 31 to sept 3
Atlanta	Atlanta	aug 31 to sept 4
Vermillion		sept 6 to 10
Warren	Monmouth	sept 7 to 10
Henry	Cambridge	sept 7 to 10
Rock Island	Rock Island	sept 7 to 10
Union	Jonesboro	sept 8 to 10
Ogle	Oregon	sept 14 to 16
Champaign	Champaign	sept 14 to 17
Kendall	Yorkville	sept 14 to 17
Knox	Knoxville	sept 14 to 17
McLean	Bloomington	sept 14 to 17
Stephenson	Freeport	sept 14 to 17
St. Clair	Belleville	sept 14 to 17
Bureau	Princeton	sept 14 to 17
Carroll	Mt. Carroll	sept 15 to 17
Clark	Marshall	
De Kalb	De Kalb	sept 15 to 18
Stark	Toulon	sept 21 to 23
Whiteside	Sterling	sept 21 to 23
Du Page	Wheaton	sept 21 to 23
Aurora	Aurora	sept 21 to 24
Marion	Salem	sept 21 to 24
McDonough	Macomb	sept 21 to 24
Morgan	Jacksonville	sept 21 to 24
McHenry	Woodstock	sept 22 to 24
Franklin	Benton	sept 22 to 24
Greene		sept 28 to oct 1
La Salle	Ottawa	sept 28 to oct 1
Randolph	Sparta	sept 29 to oct 1
Mercer	Aledo	oct 5 to 7
Boone	Belvidere	oct 5 to 8
Woodford	Metamora	oct 5 to 8
Wayne	Fairfield	oct 6 to 8
Kankakee	Kankakee	oct 6 to 9
Kane	Geneva	oct 8 to 9
Macoupin	Carlinville	oct 12 to 15
Pike	Pittsfield	oct 12 to 15
Union fair ass'n	Centralia	oct 12 to 15

INDIANA.

Bridgeton	Bridgeton	aug 30 to sep 4
Handricks	Danville	aug 31 to sep 3
Sullivan	Sullivan	sep 6 to 10
Fayette	Connorsville	sep 7 to 10
Vigo	Terre Haute	sep 14 to 17
Rush	Rushville	sep 14 to 18
Johnson	Franklin	sep 14 to 18
Hancock	Greenfield	sep 21 to 24
Union	Edinburg	sep 21 to 25
Wayne	Centerville	oct 5 to 9
Mahaska	Oskaloosa	aug 31 to sept 3
Boone	Boonesboro	sept 1 to 4
Union	West Liberty	sept 6 to 8
Des Moines	Burlington	sept 6 to 10
Linn	Marion	sept 7 to 8
Chickasaw	New Hampton	sept 7 to 9
Clinton	Clinton	sept 7 to 10
Cedar Valley	Cedar Falls	sept 7 to 10
Lee	West Point	sept 8 to 10
Muscataine	Muscataine	sept 8 to 10
Henry	Mt. Pleasant	sept 8 to 10
Marion	Knoxville	sept 8 to 11
Scott	Davenport	sept 13 to 17
Monroe	Albion	sept 21 to 24
Floyd	Charles City	sept 21 to 28
Winnesheik	Decorah	sept 22 to 24
Jasper	Newton	sept 22 to 24
Harrison	Little Sioux	sept 23 to 30
Madison	Winteret	sept 28 to 30
Jefferson	Fairfield	sept 28 to 30
Fayette	West Union	sept 28 to 30
Appanoose	Centerville	sept 28 to 30
Bremer	Waverly	sept 29 to 30
Clayton	Farmersburg	sept 29 to oct 1
Union	West Liberty	oct 7 to 8
Jackson	Maquoketa	oct 13 to 15
Lucas	Chariton	oct 13 to 15
Van Buren	Keosauqua	oct 14 to 15

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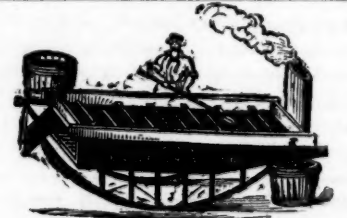
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Will receive from the Growers all kinds of Fruit, and sell the same at the best rates obtainable in the market. Their Fruit store being situated on Fifth Street nearly opposite the splendid Union Market, gives them unusual facilities for selling fruits at best rates. **Strawberry Boxes, Crates and Drawers, Peach and Grape Boxes, &c.,**
Kept on hand for the supply of our customers, and sold at low rates.

MONEY. IT WILL COST YOU
THREE CENTS to write
to us, and pay you TEN
to FIFTEEN Dollars. CARLOS & CO.,
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Cotswold and Leicester Sheep.

We will sell a few No. 1 sheep of the above breeds on reasonable terms. Our stock is selected from some of the best imported flocks in America.

JOS. & T. ROBINSON,
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FOR SALE at the Blooming Grove NURSERY, Bloomington, Ill., for the Fall of 1869, 200,000 strong, well-grown one and two year old Apple trees; also, a general Nursery Stock. Will contract to put up Apple Grafts in the best of order the coming winter. Address, W. P. WILLS & SON, Bloomington, Ills.

Raspberries for Profit.

We sold the Fruit of the MINNESOTA Raspberry at \$16 per bushel. SURPRISE Raspberry at \$15 per bushel. CLARK at \$12 per bushel.

IF YOU WISH TO MAKE MONEY GROWING SMALL FRUITS,

Send for price of plants of the above. Stock of Minnesota and Surprise limited.

Address, THOMPSON & ADAMS,
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Pure Chester White Pigs,
BIGGER AND FINER to be had than elsewhere,
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FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!! The New Babcock Patent Fire Extinguisher,



By a simple process generates carbonic acid gas, and throws it 40 to 50 feet on to fire, extinguishing it in a moment, even if composed of the most combustible materials. Its control over oils and chemicals is complete. A boy can work it; it never gets out of order, and is perfectly harmless. Every Farmer should have one—for if his house or barn should take fire, he can put it out with this in a few minutes.

Send for Circular,
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Made entirely of Metal; Boiler and Furnace complete; will work for hours, if supplied with water, &c.; free from danger; a child can work it. Sent free with instructions for \$1; three for \$2.50.

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jy31-3m

THOROUGH-BRED & TROTTER HORSES

Short-Horn and Alderney Cattle,
And South-Down Sheep,

FOR SALE AT
Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Woodford Co. Ky.
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McSHERRY GRAIN DRILL.



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GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS,

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Of the advantages of DRILLING Grain, over the system of Broad-Cast Sowing, it is needless to dwell upon—suffice it to say, that no good, prudent, or careful farmer, will plant his grain in any other manner than with the Drill. The experience of past years, and particularly this last season, in which the respective merits of both systems have been fully tested, warrants us in making this assertion.

Therefore, plant your grain with a Drill, and get a good Drill to do it with.

FROM ALL THE GOOD, CHOOSE THE BEST.

There is nothing about farming which pays half so well as the judicious selection of a full assortment of first-class agricultural implements, and in performing this duty the experience of every successful farmer teaches that no safer rule can be adopted, than to always buy the best implement of its class in the market.

The Best always cheapest.

There are a number of different patterns of Drills now in the market, all of them having more or less reputation in localities where they have been introduced. But the age is progressive and teeming with improvements. Better and more perfect implements are constantly demanded. To meet this want, we have strained every nerve, and with the experience of the past seven years, we have been enabled to constantly add such improvements to the always popular McSherry, so as to render it now more than ever, the

Head and front of the grain Drill family!

Warranted to sow Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Timothy and Clover seed, and can be regulated in a moment. They never choke up, while for regularity and evenness in sowing they are unrivalled by any other Drill now made.

We have just issued a special large descriptive Circular of this Implement, which also contains a very valuable ESSAY on DRILLING GRAIN. Mailed to all applicants, FREE of postage. Send for it.

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Warehouse—608 South 6th St.,
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THE GREAT BENEFACITOR.



The Home Washing Machine!

WARRANTED THE BEST WASHER EXTANT, and the only machine that washes thoroughly all kinds of fabric, from the finest laces to the coarsest bedding, without injury. Will wash 500 collars and 50 shirts in one hour. Any one purchasing a machine may return the same and money will be refunded if it does not work as represented. State and County Agents desired. Address, HOME MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 818 North Fourth St., and 821 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

SAMUEL CUPPLES,
President,

Jos. B. WILDE,
Secretary.

Fall 1869. - - - Spring, 1870.

Western Orchards from Western Nurseries.

PIKE COUNTY NURSERIES,

Permanently established and reliable.

STARK, BARNETT & CO., Proprietors,

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Offer for sale the following fall and spring, the largest and best assortment of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, &c., ever offered to Western planters. Our life-long experience in the Nursery Business and Fruit Growing combined, enable us to understand the wants of the Western Fruit Grower. We respectfully invite all who wish to purchase NURSERY STOCK, in large or small quantities to correspond with us; or if practicable call and examine our stock and prices. Our prices will be as low as any other first-class, reliable Nursery. Special inducements to Nurserymen and large dealers, and liberal terms to reliable Local Agents, who propose to deal with their neighbors.

All stock warranted to be as represented. Shipping facilities unsurpassed. Information given and Catalogues mailed free to all applicants. Address,

STARK, BARNETT & CO.,
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We have for sale, this Fall, a large and particularly fine lot of

STANDARD and DWARF PEAR TREES, which we offer at very LOW Prices.

We offer especial inducements to purchasers of MEDIUM SIZED, smooth and healthy young stock. Persons intending to purchase

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Of which we keep a large and general assortment, will please send for our WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

H. E. HOOKER & BROTHER,
HOOKER NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

August 1st, 1869.

[aug14-4t]

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

Our Descriptive Priced List of
CHOICE SEED WHEATS

Is issued, and will be mailed FREE to any one desirous, on receipt of address. We offer a selection of very superior varieties, and a very prime article of pure, clean, seed. EDWD. J. EVANS & CO.,
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Hedge Plants Grown in Missouri.

93 Bushels Osage Orange Seed planted. I will ship, freight prepaid, to any railroad station in North Missouri, GOOD HEDGE PLANTS at \$2.50 per 1000, next fall—or \$3 next spring. Printed directions furnished. CHAS. PATTERSON, Kirksville, Adair Co., Mo. may22-6m

TAPPAHANNOCK WHEAT.

Those who have not yet obtained seed of this superior, early, white wheat, can have an opportunity of doing so now. My crop this year is extra fine, and entirely free from all foreign seed. I have allowed no other wheat to grow on my farm for six years, and have a machine of my own that threshes no other wheat. I intend to thresh immediately, and those who wish to obtain it of me had better send in their orders at once. Orders will be filled in the order received. My price this year is \$2 per bushel, nett.—Cash must accompany orders, or by express C. O. D. Sacks furnished at cost when desired. jyl7-3m T. R. ALLEN, Allenton, Mo.

M. D. HELTZELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Land Plaster, Raw Bone, Superphosphate of Lime And Bone Dust;

Dealers in LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, Hair, White Sand, Marble Dust, Fire Brick, Sewer and Drain Pipe, &c. No. 807 North 2d Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments of jyl24-3m PRODUCE, TOBACCO, &c.

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Catalogues furnished upon application. jan30-lyr D. M. McMILLAN, Xenia, Ohio.

"Comfort me with Apples"—Canticles, ii: 5.

TWO MILLION APPLE TREES, ALL KINDS.**FIFTY MILLION Hedge Plants.**

On the Market, at the Lowest Rates.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Write and get our terms. Address, W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, Iroquois Co., Ill.

ST. LOUIS FAIR!

Commences October 4th, 1869.

\$30,000 in Premiums

PREMIUM LIST WILL BE SENT FREE OF Charge to persons addressing

G. O. KALB, Secretary.

aug7-8t

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

We desire to call the attention of Nurserymen, Dealers and Planters to the following stock, which will be sold low for Cash:

200,000 apple trees,	30,000 peach trees,
5,000 st. pear trees,	10,000 dwf. pear trees
20,000 currants,	20,000 gooseberry,
100,000 grape vines,	5,000 cherry trees,
30,000 sugar maples, small, transplanted.	
10,000 beech, small, transplanted.	
20,000 blackberries, mostly of the new varieties.	
20,000 raspberries, all the leading kinds.	
5,000,000 osage hedge plants.	
500 white birch, 4 to 7 feet.	

And a large stock of Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, Bulbs, Pæonias, Phloxes, &c.

New Wholesale Price List now ready. Send stamps for our Descriptive Catalogue of 64 pages. Address,

HARGIS & SOMMER, Star Nurseries,

aug14cowlf QUINCY, ILL.

Agents Wanted—\$75 to \$300 Per month sure, and no risk. We want to engage a good agent in every county in the U. S. and Canada, to sell our Everlasting Patent White Wire Clothes Lines. Warranted to last a lifetime and never rust. For full particulars to Agents, address the AMERICAN WIRE Co., 75 William St., New York, or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. jyl31-4t-cow

IMPORTED DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS!

Our annual Descriptive Catalogue of HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, LILIES, &c.,

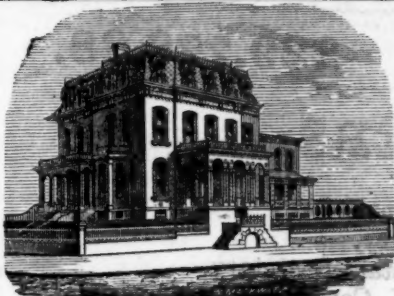
For 1869, is now ready for mailing to applicants. J. M. THORBURN & CO., 15 John Street, New York. aug14-3t]

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

OF Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies,

AND OTHER HARDY BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING.

Is now published, and will be sent FREE to all who apply. Address, JAMES VICK, ROCHESTER, N. Y. aug14-4t

**ALLEN & WATSON,****PLASTIC SLATE ROOFERS,**

And Manufacturers of Improved Plastic Slate Roofing, and Plastic Slate Double Felt. The best Felt and the cheapest and best Roofing in the market. Waterproof and Fireproof. Orders solicited.—Send for circulars. Roofs repaired on short notice. jyl17-9t-cow Office, 513 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

BELLS—Church, School-House, Factory, Farm, &c. Pure toned and do not break. Within the means of the poorest church or the poorest country school, and of every Farmer. Weight, 45 lbs. to 1200 lbs. W. S. & J. H. MERRIAM, Fredericktown, Ohio. jyl31-4t-cow

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1308 and 1310 Franklin Avenue.

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Banner Mills XXXX, per barrel,	\$ 9 50
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Freudena's Extra, per barrel,	7 50
Banner Mills extra per barrel,	6 50
Planters' XXXX, per barrel,	5 50
Rye flour per barrel,	8 00
Oat meal, fine, medium and coarse, per barrel,	14 00
Cracked wheat per barrel,	9 00
Graham flour per barrel,	9 50
Pearl barley per pound,	12 1/2
Hominy per barrel,	6 50
Corn grits per barrel,	6 50
Cornmeal, granulated, per barrel,	3 25
Ground up corn, for feed, per 100 lbs.,	1 40
Bran, for feed, per 100 lbs.,	90
Shipstuf, for feed, per 100 lbs.,	1 25
Wheat screenings, for feed, per 100 lbs.,	1 00

Sold and delivered in quantities to suit consumers. WM. FREUDENAU.

A Forty Acre Farm for Sale.

This Farm is situated on the Iron Mountain Railroad, 30 miles from St. Louis, three miles from Horine Station. Improvements as follows: One good log-house, containing 4 rooms, a stable, two corn cribs, all new and in good condition. Also, a good wagon shed, cow house, chicken house, and smoke house. 25 acres of the land are under cultivation, and 35 are under fence. There are also 250 apple trees, some pear and peach trees, mostly in bearing. On the premises there is also a never failing spring, abundance of water for cattle, &c. Price \$2000, part cash, balance to be paid as agreed on. For further particulars, Address, HIRAM HOW, Horine Station, I. M. R. R., Mo., or any person desiring to see the farm can obtain directions how to find it by inquiring at Horine Station.

FARM FOR SALE,

In Franklin County Missouri. It consists of 336 acres, 70 under cultivation; about 300 fruit trees, of peach, apple and cherry, bearing. It is well adapted to fruit raising, being in a high, healthy location, 8 miles south of Calvy Station, on the S. W. Branch of the P. R. R., 40 miles from St. Louis. There is a comfortable house, stables, &c. Could be divided so as to make 3 good farms. There is a post-office and store 1 mile from it. I will take \$3,000 for it, one-half down the rest in one and two years. I will make a liberal discount for all cash. Address Thos. Robinson, Horine Station, I. M. R. R., Mo. june5-3m

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An entirely new work that has been in active preparation for over 30 years; cordially endorsed by leading clergymen of all the principal denominations. For a 16 page circular, giving full particulars, with sample pages, and a sample of the elegant full-page engravings with which the work will be embellished, address, C. F. VENT, Publisher, 38 West Fourth Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO. jyl31-4t

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FOR HAND AND POWER USE,

Having capacities of from 1 to 30 bushels per hour, and at prices from \$15 to \$175—being LESS THAN ONE-HALF the price of Burr Stone Mills of corresponding capacities. These Mills are the most durable of any yet invented, are SELF-SHARPENING, and can be run steadily for years without the expenditure of a dollar for dressing or repairs. Each Mill is fully warranted, and will more than

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And Dealers in Fruits and Vegetables.

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Premium Chester White Pigs.

THOROUGH-BRED STOCK, and Domestic and Ornamental Fowls for sale. For Circulars and Price, Address, N. P. BOYER & CO.,

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Send for a Circular, giving descriptions and prices of the best varieties of American and European Seed Wheats and Grass Seeds. Address,

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These Waters are performing the most wonderful cures yet known in the shortest time, and are UNRIVALLED for all diseases of the blood and skin; cure all scrofulous affections, including Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Tumors, Ulcerous and Cancerous Affections; also, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Liver Complaint, Uterine, Kidney and Urinary Diseases; Gravel, Diabetes, Piles, Female Weakness, General Debility, Catarrh, Incipient Consumption, Neuralgia, AND EFFECTUAL WHENEVER THE SYSTEM REQUIRES PURIFYING, REGULATING AND BUILDING UP. Hundreds of Testimonials of cures. SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

Address, GRAYS & CLARK, MIDDLETOWN, VERMONT. may8-13t-cow

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ASSETS, . . 229,773.38.

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ALL KINDS OF POLICIES ARE
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THIRTY Days ALLOWED in the PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.
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A LARGE STOCK OF PEACH BOXES (one-third bushel) on hand and for sale, and shipped and delivered at any R. R. Depot, at 9 cents each by the 100; or 10 cents each for less.

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PERMANENTLY CURED, without cost or trouble.
Address, W. T. BAKER, Sentinel Office, Waterford,
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We wish to buy, or have consignments of Damson Plums. Any one having this Fruit to sell, will do well to notify us. Address COLMAN & CO.,
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BERKSHIRE PIGS.

A few choice Berkshire pigs, three months old, for sale at \$25 per pair. Also a few pair of
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Very fine pigs, at \$15 per pair. Address,
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STOCK—One fine cow, 5 years old, will calve about the middle of August. One pure blood bull, 3 years old. Two pure blood bulls, about 3 months old. One of the young bulls is from the celebrated cow 'Beauty', which has taken the first premium at the St. Louis Fair the last two years. The above stock is guaranteed pure and of the finest quality. Apply to or address LEVIN H. BAKER, 529 Washington Avenue, or William H. Gist, Bridgeton, St. Louis Co., Mo., where the above stock can be seen at any time.
aug7-8t

FARM FOR SALE.

The above farm is situated in Johnson county, Mo. Contains 150 acres. 70 acres under cultivation; 40 good timber, inclusive of meadow 2 1/2 acres; 40 acres prairie, containing coal and limestone. Apple orchard, stock range, good water. It is 14 miles north of Warrensburg, 8 miles of Lexington and Sedalia R. R. Has comfortable house, new stable, corn house, &c. Will be sold with crop and farming implements, cows, hogs, &c. Possession given any time. Address, A. T. SIMS, Fayetteville, Johnson Co., Mo.
aug7-4t

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ITALIAN QUEENS--Warranted

PURE, sent to any express office in the country. Also, a few choice Colonies of Italian Bees. Apply to ELLEN S. TUPPER,
dec19eowtf Brighton, Iowa.

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In a neat quarto form of 16 pages, on fine book paper, forming two volumes a year of 416 pages each, beginning with January and July. TERMS—Two DOLLARS a year in advance. For a club of 5 new subscribers and \$10, a copy Free one year. Or for a club of 8 old subscribers and \$16, a copy Free one year.

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The circulation of COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD is now, by far, the largest of any paper of its class published in the Mississippi Valley (having been published for 21 years past in St. Louis), and offers to Stock Breeders, Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists and Implement Dealers and Manufacturers, the very best medium for reaching the live, wide-awake, enterprising classes interested in such articles as are usually advertised.